

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. XLIX.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1899.

No. 9.

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BIRTHS.

On the 12th February, at Kobe, the wife of Mr. F. X. DA SILVA E SOUZA, of a son.
At Derrington, on the 24th February, the wife of HENRY HUMPHREYS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd February, 1899, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, and afterwards at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, WILLIAM ESSINGTON KENT, second son of Charles KENT, Dorset, England, to JOSEPHINE MARIE SKINNER, eldest daughter of G. L. SKINNER, of Shanghai.
On the 28th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Cobbold, M.A., Mr. J. BELL, Government Medical Department, to A. E. PENRUDDOCKE, eldest daughter of J. H. PENRUDDOCKE, Winkton, Hants.

At Hongkong, on the 28th February, before the Registrar-General, E. J. Moss, of Cirencester, England, and of Yokohama, Japan, to ELLEN, widow of the late J. S. ROBINS, of Yokohama, and of Shrewsbury, England. No cards.

DEATHS.

At No. 1, Chaou-foong Road, Shanghai, on the 19th February, 1899, CHARLES HENRY BURGHARD, aged 33 years.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 20th February, 1899, VIGGO EMIL ALBRECHT, aged 29 years.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 20th February, 1899, ALEXANDER GEORGE PALMER, aged 28 years.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd February, 1899, at 8.30 a.m., Madame VICTORINE CHABANE BRUINE, aged 50 years.

At Shanghai, on the 23rd February, 1899, LUIZ, the beloved son of Francisco XAVIER, and Aurea SEQUEIRA, aged 7 months.

At Nagasaki, on the 23rd February, Mrs. HANNAH STURDIVANT SMITH, widow of the late Captain J. U. SMITH, aged 73 years and 4 months. A native of Cumberland, Cumberland County, Maine, U.S.A.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 27th January arrived, per M. M. steamer *Oceanien*, on the 26th February (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Mr. A. H. White, U.S. Deputy Consul-General at Shanghai, took charge of the U.S. Consulate at Canton on the 27th February as Acting in Charge.

Renter informs us of the death of Sir George Bowen, a former Governor of Hongkong, from whom Bowen Road takes its name. On receipt of the news the flag at Government House was half-masted. Sir George Bowen was created a G.C.M.G. in 1860 and a Privy Councillor in 1886. He was Governor of Hongkong from 1883 to 1887.

The *Universal Gazette* reports from Peking that M. de Giers, the new Russia Minister to the Chinese capital, recently took occasion of the Empress-Dowager's absence to have an audience with the Emperor, and it is added that the Emperor wore a very angry countenance during the function and was anything but pleasant to the Russian representative.—*China Gazette*.

The Chungking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—Capt. Pottinger and party surveying left here on Monday, the 23rd of January, after a two weeks' visit, for Yunnanfu, escorted by fifty Chinese troops, who will accompany them all the way. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun arrived here on the 23rd of January and leaves us on the 10th of February; he travels by the same route as Capt. Pottinger.

The Committee of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following resolution:—That the Secretary write to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, thanking them for initiating the Mission of Lord Charles Beresford, and at the same time take the opportunity of recording this Chamber's confidence in his Lordship's ability to deal with the inquiry into matters affecting mercantile questions in China.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 27th February says:—The new British gunboat *Woodcock* will leave on Friday next to proceed up river. She will try and get up to Chungking if possible and though a passage through the rapids is perilous and difficult she should be able to do this considering that she only draws two feet of water and Mr. Little's launch drew much more. The presence of such a vessel will be unique in the annals of Chungking and for many reasons her presence there is necessary.

Among those who arrived in Hongkong on 24th Feb. by the *Nippon Maru* were President J. J. Schurmann, of the Cornell University, New York, and Professor C. Worcester, Dean of the University of Michigan, two members of the American Commission to act as an Advisory Board to President McKinley in the Philippines. The other Commissioner is Colonel Denby, who is coming over in the *City of Rio*. Professor Worcester, who for four years resided in the Philippines, has just published a book on "The Philippine Islands." Admiral Dewey and General Otis are also members of the Commission. Messrs. Schurmann and Worcester left for Manila by the *Baltimore* on the 2nd March.

Early on Saturday morning the surveying party of the Hankow and Canton Railway Syndicate, consisting of Mr. Denby, Jr., and others, together with Chinese officials and interpreters, the party numbering in all over two hundred persons, arrived at Canton.

The American Consul at Chinkiang has notified the Viceroy of Nanking of his intention to take up his residence and establish the U.S. Consulate at Nanking at an early date. The Consular districts of Chinkiang and Wuhu will then be managed from Nanking.—*China Gazette*.

A Peking telegram of the 17th of February says that H. E. Hu Yu-fen has been exonerated from the charges of malversation of Railway funds made against him by Chang Yen-mao, and released from surveillance. H. E. may be reappointed Director-General of Northern Railways, the post which was taken away from him and given to Hsu Ching-cheng, former Minister to Germany, but this has not yet been settled. It is stated not without authority that this change of front is due entirely to the remonstrances of the British Minister, who protested to the Tsungli Yamen strongly on Hu's behalf, that the charges made against him were unfounded.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The total volume of China's trade in 1898 is said to have been the largest on record, but the full figures have not yet been published. The Customs revenue for the last quarter of 1898, however, shows a marked improvement on 1897, the comparative figures being, in Haikuan taels:—

	1898.	1897.
Chinese Treaty Ports ..	6,231,339	5,526,386
Kowloon & Lappa ..	237,493	228,661
Lungchow, Mengtze, and Szemao ..	39,270	39,749

Total ... 6,508,102 4,794,196
The collection at Shanghai amounted to Haikuan Tls. 2,117,594 against Haikuan Tls. 1,831,678 in the corresponding quarter of 1897.

A committee appointed by the Hanoi Chamber of Commerce to prepare recommendations for submission to the Paris Chamber of Commerce with a view to the promotion of the trade and industry of Indo-China has submitted the following points:—(1) To obtain from French manufacturers, protected by the general tariff, reductions in their export prices, so as to allow importers to compete advantageously with foreign goods, which are sold at lower rates than French goods, notwithstanding the duties they have to pay. (2) That the interests of French merchants in Indo-China should not be sacrificed to those of the manufacturers, who compel them to deal exclusively in French goods. (3) To avail of the immense opening in the direction of China, which local merchants are willing to develop, by calling for the suppression of the present Customs duties, which neutralise all efforts. (4) To ask for a return to the 5 per cent *ad valorem* tariff, the only measure capable of rendering the colony prosperous and enabling it to compete with any prospect of success with Hongkong. (5) If this measure seems too radical, to ask for a special regime and that the tariff-general shall be modified at least in part, in which case we would be prepared to propose the articles for which favourable treatment is required.

THE FILIPINOS AND THEIR CHARGES AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

(Daily Press, 27th February.)

The Filipinos are not likely to increase public sympathy with their cause by bringing baseless charges of inhuman conduct against the American troops. The report that women and children have been wilfully shot down can find no credence; we might as well be asked to believe that the Americans have been guilty of cannibalism or other outrages against humanity; the tale is in fact so inherently impossible that it cannot be treated seriously. That women have been killed when they have been in the line of fire is no doubt true, but that any American soldier has consciously or intentionally directed his aim against a woman we do not for a moment believe. The tale, however, may be taken as an indication of the ferocity of the hatred the Filipinos now entertain for the Americans and the distrust with which they regard them. The Americans appeared first on the scene as deliverers, but are now pursuing a war of conquest, a transformation which the Filipinos construe as rank treachery. The Filipinos are, moreover, being regaled with tales of outrages perpetrated upon negroes in the Southern States, and are being told that under American rule they may look for similar treatment. Talk of that kind is calculated to inflame the people's mind and make them ready to fight under the impression that they are fighting for freedom and against oppression.

Other arguments are also used which, if they do not appeal so directly to the people as the tales of outrages upon negroes, no doubt carry some force amongst those who are able to appreciate them. The absence of any permanent civil service in the States and the professed doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils are mentioned. What, it is asked, would be the fate of the Filipinos with a fresh set of officials sent out every four years to govern them and make their fortunes out of them in that term. Then there is the protectionist policy of the United States, which may or may not be imposed in the Philippines if the islands are annexed, but it has been imposed in Hawaii and a very strong party in the States are in favour of its imposition in the Philippines, professing that they cannot see any use in holding the islands if they are not to be made an exclusive market for American goods. That means that any Filipino who wants to buy an article of foreign manufacture must buy an American article and pay for it more than it is worth, the excess being a bounty to be exacted from him for the benefit of the American manufacturer. That is the policy pursued in the French colonies and which causes discontent amongst the natives and irritation amongst foreign traders, and sometimes French traders also, for its tendency is to restrict business and make the latter suffer in common with others. America might pursue a more enlightened policy in the Philippines, but she has as yet given no guarantee to that effect. In fact she has given no guarantees at all, but asks the natives to submit unconditionally and trust to Providence that they may find their new masters kinder than their old ones. An indefinite promise is held out to the effect that they will be given self-government when they are ready for it, but no indication is given of whether the period of education will be counted by years or centuries. The resistance of the Filipinos does

not seem surprising under the circumstances. If by some mischance Great Britain were involved in war with a foreign power and lost her hold on India we do not suppose the Indians would be particularly anxious to welcome the French, or Russians, or any other people as our successors; on the contrary they would probably give the new claimants more trouble in establishing their right to rule than we had in suppressing the mutiny. A similar course seems not unreasonable on the part of the Filipinos.

The time certainly seems to have arrived when the Americans should definitely state what their intentions are, so that the Filipinos may know how they stand and whether resistance is called for. If it is intended, as a recent vote of Congress seems to show, to grant the natives autonomy, it might as well be granted before as after the conquest and so save bloodshed. The Americans had originally no cause of quarrel with the Filipinos, nor the Filipinos with the Americans, and we must confess that the native struggle for freedom inspires us with some sympathy. "All this talk about the insurgents having lots of guns is nonsense;"—so a Washington private is reported by the *Manila Times* to have said—"I watched them with a field glass during the first day's fight and discovered that in many parts of their line the rear ranks were armed with wooden guns. When a man in the front rank was hit, he dropped his rifle or handed it to the rear rank man, who immediately discarded his wooden thing and stepped to the front." The *Manila Times*, it should be remarked, is pro-American and anti-Filipino. If the above tale is true all we can say is that men who will fight like that must command respect and admiration. They will not enhance their reputation or contribute to their success, however, by telling lies about the Americans shooting women and children.

THE KOWLOON CONCESSION.

(Daily Press, 25th February.)

The Hon. E. R. BELLIOS has placed on the notice paper for Monday's meeting of the Legislative Council a long list of questions with reference to the new Kowloon territory and the delay in its transfer. The replies to these questions will be awaited by the public with much curiosity, but whether they will embody all the information that Mr. BELLIOS asks for is problematical. Presumably, however, the delay is due to negotiations with reference to the Customs question. In this connection it may be noted that the Germans, who are understood to be organising the administration of their new possession of Kiaochau on the Hongkong model, have in this respect made an exception and "in order to facilitate traffic between the German territory and the Chinese hinterland a Chinese Customs office has been established on German soil near the quay; this arrangement saves merchants the time and expense which would be involved in unpacking their goods a second time when passing into Chinese territory." Apparently the German view coincides with that expressed by Mr. BYRON BRENAN with reference to the trade of Hongkong in the Canton Consular Report for 1897, namely, that "if it is conceded that all merchandise arriving in Canton waters from Hongkong must pay a duty it is not conceding very much more to say that the duty shall be paid before starting." The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has practically accepted this prin-

ciple in regard to opium, having made a recommendation to the Government that bonded warehouses for the storage of the drug should be established. But the establishment of a Chinese Custom-house would be decidedly unpopular, and there are other considerations besides sentimental ones that render such a course inexpedient. In this matter we cannot but think that Germany has made a mistake at Kiaochau. In our own case, however, if any scheme could be devised by which the Chinese revenue, not on opium alone, but on the whole import trade, could be secured without introducing Chinese jurisdiction into the colony it should be hailed with satisfaction. In the report already alluded to Mr. BRENAN, it may be remembered, said:—"A steamer leaving Shanghai for a Yangtze port has been loaded under Chinese Customs supervision, the Custom-house have a correct manifest of all cargo on board, and security has been taken for the payment of all duties. When a steamer from Hongkong bound for a West River port arrives in Chinese waters the Customs have no knowledge what is on board and great frauds on the revenue are possible before the vessel arrives at the first treaty port, over a hundred miles up the river. It is inevitable that the Customs regulations should be more stringent in the case of a steamer arriving from a foreign port than in that of a steamer plying between two Chinese ports. There is here room for an arrangement equally convenient and advantageous to merchants, steamers, and the Chinese Customs—some system by which a vessel clearing from Hongkong for a Chinese port could be loaded under Chinese Customs inspection; but in matters of this kind sentiment has greater weight than practical convenience, so probably nothing will be done." Passing over Mr. BRENAN's sneer at Hongkong sentiment it must be admitted that if legitimate trade could be relieved from the stringent regulations that have to be imposed for the prevention of smuggling it would be an advantage, and China, in consideration of an arrangement which would secure her revenue, might possibly be found willing to surrender the rights over Kowloon city which she has unwisely been allowed to retain by the terms of the Convention. No arrangement which involved the introduction of foreign jurisdiction into the colony would be acceptable, but with the establishment of bonded warehouses for opium and the consequent suppression of the smuggling of the drug a large point will have been gained in favour of the protection of the Chinese revenue, and some arrangement by which the Customs might be informed of the movements of the salt junks might possibly not be objected to. With the contraband trade in these two articles suppressed there would be little inducement for junks to try to evade the Customs, and the regulations with regard to both steamers and junks might be considerably relaxed.

JINGOES, LITTLE ENGLANDERS, AND IMPERIAL EXPANSION.

(Daily Press, 1st March.)

Mr. ASQUITH in a recent speech declared that ninety out of every hundred members of the Liberal party were in favour of Imperial expansion. Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, on the other hand, tells us that we do not want to see any more of the chart painted red. The "Little Englander" has been defined by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as a man who honestly believes that the expansion of the Empire carries with it obligations which

are out of proportion to its advantages, a definition which would appear to include our recent distinguished visitor, on the strength of his declaration about not wanting to see any more of the chart painted red; but Lord CHARLES himself would no doubt repudiate the imputation of being a Little Englander, and in the popular estimation no politician or statesman could well be less typical of that class—if any such class can be said to exist at the present time. The Empire cannot help expanding, however unwelcome the new obligations may at first seem, and as regards the general principle no party line of cleavage can be detected. But when we leave the general and descend to the particular, differences of opinion begin to manifest themselves as between those in whom caution preponderates and those who are more reckless of consequences. Then it is that the cautious man calls the temerarious man a Jingo and the temerarious man retorts by calling his opponent a Little Englander. It is accepted by all parties, however, that our interest in Imperial expansion is mainly commercial and that territorial aggrandisement is not to be desired for its own sake.

Lord FARRER recently had an article in the *Contemporary Review* entitled "Does Trade follow the Flag?" in which some remarkable statistics were given which were noticed in this column at the time the article reached us. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in a speech at Wolverhampton took occasion to controvert Lord FARRER's arguments and pointed out that in the last forty years the exports of British products from the United Kingdom to the protectionist States and colonies had increased by 120 per cent., but during the same time the exports of British products to the countries which are free-trade and to colonies whose tariffs are under our control had increased by 270 per cent., or two-and-a-quarter times as much. If Lord FARRER's argument were carried to its logical conclusion, said Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, you would arrive at this—that it does not matter to us one atom to whom any territory belongs because we shall do just as much British trade with that territory, even although it be under a protectionist flag, as we should do if it were under the British flag and we had full control of its tariffs. On the other hand it may be said that if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's argument were carried to its logical conclusion we would arrive at this—that Great Britain should annex the whole world, which is impossible and absurd. The question of Imperial expansion as applied to any particular set of circumstances must therefore be dealt with as one of expediency.

It does not follow, because British trade increases more rapidly under the British flag than under foreign flags, that the transfer of any particular territory from one foreign flag to another will necessarily prove detrimental to our interests, though it may be less favourable than if the transfer were to our own flag. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN says that if we compare British trade to Burmah and British trade to Tonkin the difference gives us some cause for reflection. It does undoubtedly give cause for reflection. If Tonkin were under British control the country would be more prosperous than it is and the volume of British trade would be larger. But Tonkin under French control is more prosperous and affords better openings for trade than under the former native regime. Formosa, again, has passed from China to Japan, and notwithstanding that the latter is now imposing a protective

tariff we may take it for granted that British trade with the island will increase more rapidly than it would have done under the corrupt Chinese rule. The expansion of other Powers, though it may not minister to our prosperity so greatly as British expansion, is not necessarily inimical to our interests, provided that it does not cover territory that Great Britain requires herself. If we are not prepared to turn any particular derelict country to good account ourselves it is a short sighted policy to prevent other Powers doing so.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

(Daily Press, 3rd March.)

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is reported to have said in a recent speech that the sugar bounties were abominable. In the last number of the *Spectator* to hand there is an article lamenting Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's fall from grace in the matter of free trade, he having on several occasions during the last eighteen months used language which encourages the dangerous delusion of the Fair-traders that Free-trade would be all very well if it were a game that our trade rivals would join us in playing at, but that when it is one-sided, Free-trade is anything but a blessing. The writer of the article says it is no doubt true that one-sided Free-trade does not pay us as well as would reciprocal Free-trade, and that if other countries gave up Protection and adopted our fiscal policy we should as a nation greatly benefit; but he contends, and with absolute conviction, that for us the next best thing to universal Free-trade is one-sided Free-trade of the kind we now enjoy. In that opinion we concur. The

article in question appeared, however, at a date anterior to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's declaration on the sugar bounties, and therefore does not touch upon that point. The *Spectator* will probably condemn Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in this also, but to us it appears that the question of the sugar bounties stands alone and that action might be taken upon it without infringing the essential doctrine of free trade. The advocates of retaliatory measures against the sugar bounties do not ask for protection in the ordinary sense of the term, that is, protection against legitimate competition, but only that they shall be allowed a fair field and not be condemned to compete with foreign Government bounties.

We have heard much of late years of the injury done to the West Indian colonies by the bounties given by Continental States upon the exportation of beet sugar, but it is not the West Indies alone that have suffered. Beet sugar is now finding its way to the East and competing, by reason of the bounties it enjoys, with locally grown and locally manufactured cane sugar. The *Times of India* in an article on the subject tells us that the Indian sugar trade has been steadily in process of conversion from what was originally in the main an export trade to one that is increasingly becoming an import trade. The value of the sugar imports of India has in ten years grown from 1½ crores to 4½ crores, and the increase has been mainly in the particular kind of sugar which is fostered by liberal bounties. The imports of beet sugar have increased from 12,000 cwt. in 1887-88 to 880,000 cwt. in 1896-97, while in 1897-98 they considerably exceeded a million cwt. All this time the imports of cane-sugar—the sugar which competes with the Indian product upon a cost of production basis—were practically stationary. Under natural conditions the area under

sugar cultivation should have extended largely in recent years. Yet it decreased from 3,100,000 acres in 1891-92 to 2,651,000 acres in 1896-97. Our contemporary very pertinently says:—"The advice to buy in the cheapest market does not carry us far in this matter. The producer of bounty-fed sugar aims at getting the market to himself, and when he has destroyed the competition of the home producer, the tendency will be to a return to old prices. There is something unreal, therefore, in the argument that though the producer may be ruined by the bounty system the consumer is benefited. The benefit is transient, but the mischief that is allowed to be done in securing it is permanent. The Government of India will do no injustice to the consumer of sugar by seeing that the foreign producer carries on his industry under fair conditions, or keeps out of the market. If a countervailing duty should raise the price at the ports from Rs. 7-2 per maund—the present forward rate in Calcutta—to Rs. 10, it will make the burden on the consumer no heavier than it was six years ago. No one then complained that sugar was dear, nor did the price check consumption. The consumer will be none the worse, but the producer will be spared from extinction."

Most of the bounty giving countries are already tired of the enormous expenditure the policy involves, a policy which simply means making a present of so many millions per annum to the foreign consumer, and in course of time no doubt the evil would cure itself. France and Russia are now the only countries opposed to the abolition of the bounties, and even they must become convinced of their inadvisability sooner or later. The practical question for English statesmen is whether we are to wait for the natural conversion of our friends or are to neutralise the bounties by imposing a countervailing duty. If the latter alternative were adopted the probability is that the bounties would be abolished immediately, the countervailing duties would lapse automatically, and we should again find ourselves on the basis of Free-trade.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

(Daily Press, 27th February.)

In another column will be found an article entitled "Two Land Investment Companies," in which the results attained by the Hongkong and Shanghai Land Investment Companies are contrasted, to the disadvantage of the former. The discussion of the affairs of public companies is wholesome and it is to be regretted that there is so little of it, but the article in question, though it may not go beyond the limits of fair criticism, is calculated to mislead rather than to enlighten the reader, as certain material facts have been overlooked and mistaken deductions drawn from the figures that are quoted. We are not concerned with the Shanghai Company, and will confine our remarks to the Hongkong concern. Our correspondent excludes the income derived under the heading of "sale of properties" and then shews that the Company's income from what may be termed its permanent sources of revenue, namely, interest, rents, and commissions, has increased from 1896 to 1898 by \$5,000 only, and that it has cost the company \$15,000 to obtain this increase, so that it is really \$10,000 worse off than it was three years ago.

The explanation is simple. Money that was formerly lent on mortgage and earned interest has been called in and invested in the development of properties which have not yet become remunerative and against which no charge for interest is made in the annual accounts. At the annual meeting in 1894 the Chairman drew attention to the important decrease in the interest account, which he said was "attributable to the fact that no interest has been charged on the properties during development in 1893." Formerly interest was so charged, but since the date mentioned the contrary course has been followed. Until the properties are developed and begin to yield a return there must therefore necessarily be a loss in income. For instance, a sum of say \$100,000 lent on mortgage and earning interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is called in and invested in property which takes two years to develop (reclamation property has taken many years); there must necessarily under this system of account keeping be an apparent loss during those two years of \$7,000 per annum, while if the properties were charged with interest the Company would appear to be deriving an income from the money invested. Now on the 31st December, 1896, the amount advanced on mortgage was \$2,204,401 and the amount invested in property \$2,426,174, whereas on the 31st December, 1898, the amount advanced on mortgage had fallen to \$1,214,200 and the amount invested in property had risen to \$2,989,400. In his speech at the meeting held on the 26th January last the Chairman stated that "out of the sum of \$2,989,400 invested in properties more than two millions is entirely developed and revenue earning, and of the balance about four lacs will be yielding rental within the next few months." The shareholders may therefore look forward to a considerable increase in the rent account, and on the whole it would seem an indication of good management rather than bad that development work should have been so extensively carried on concurrently with the payment of satisfactory dividends to the shareholders. Of the two millions of property entirely developed a portion only reached that condition in 1898 so that the accounts did not experience the benefit of a full year's earning on that portion.

The question whether interest should be charged on undeveloped properties is entirely a question of account; not to charge the interest is equivalent to writing down values, which is generally considered a sound and cautious policy, but it would appear to have its disadvantages, inasmuch as it leads to misapprehension such as that entertained by our correspondent. It may be pointed out, however, that the policy cuts both ways: if the non-charging of interest makes the Company's income appear smaller than it otherwise would, on the other hand it goes to swell the profits when properties are realised. Thus a large proportion of the \$68,952 entered in the last account as "profit on sale of properties" really represents interest on the money sunk in the properties while in course of development and may to that extent be legitimately treated as permanent and not merely accidental income. To the extent to which such profits represent only an "unearned increment," however, it would perhaps be prudent, as suggested by our correspondent, to place them to reserve fund rather than to treat them as earnings available for the payment of dividends, and the directors, we think, might usefully give this point their attention. Taking the

strictures of our correspondent as a whole, however, the general reply is that people who buy properties with a view to their development must look to the future rather than to the immediate present for their profits. As to the increase in the cost of management, to which attention is drawn, it will be seen that the increase is principally in repairs and insurance, and as the number of buildings owned by the Company increases these items will necessarily continue to increase also.

THE POLICE REPORT AND CHINESE AMENABILITY TO DISCIPLINE.

(Daily Press, 2nd March.)

In the Police report for 1898 the Captain Superintendent tells us that seven Chinese members of the Force were granted rewards by authority of the Governor for intelligence and promptness in the discharge of their duties; eight for the courageous manner in which they arrested a number of gamblers in the stone quarries near Shauiwan, one for arresting under great difficulties a man wanted for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, another for attempting the arrest, and thereby impeding the flight till assistance arrived, of three European stokers, and another for prompt action in extinguishing a fire in a house on his beat. "In some of the above cases," says Mr. MAY, "Chinese constables showed great courage, in which I may say I have never found them to fail." These remarks possess some interest in connection with the question of the Chinaman's potential value as a soldier, a point upon which Lord CHARLES BERESFORD and other high authorities have expressed very decided opinions. Courage is an essential qualification of a good soldier and it would appear from Mr. MAY's remarks that in that respect the Chinese are not despicable. In regard to discipline, however, the report is not so favourable, although amenability to discipline is usually considered one of the Chinaman's strong points. When compared with the other branches of the Force in the matter of reports against them the Chinese make a very unfavourable showing. The strength of the European contingent is given as 112, and the number of reports as 41, or 37 per cent.; the Indian strength was 226 and the reports 314, or 139 per cent.; while the Chinese contingent with a strength of 292 had 572 reports, or 195 per cent. Mr. MAY says this record is not satisfactory, and he proceeds to explain it in part as follows:—"The large number of recruits enlisted to fill the numerous vacancies that occurred in consequence of the bribery discovered in connection with the Wa Lane gambling house was one contributing cause. In the large majority of the cases of 'asleep on duty, for instance, the culprits were such recruits. Another cause was the difficulty in obtaining a good class of recruits. I have already reported that in view of the rapid advance of rents and the price of food in recent years, the Chinese police are underpaid and the contingent will not be placed on a satisfactory footing until the service is rendered more attractive." The pay of a third class constable in the Chinese contingent is \$9 a month, and when the first class is reached it is \$14, while a first class sergeant may receive as much as \$25. These rates do not compare unfavourably with the rates of wages prevailing in the open labour market, especially when taken in connection with the liberal leave and pension

regulations of the Police Force. The effect the admission of a number of new recruits had upon the discipline of the Chinese contingent may be gauged by a comparison with the returns for 1896, the year preceding that in which the gambling scandal was brought to light. In 1896 the strength of the European contingent was 112 and the reports 53, or 47 per cent.; Indian strength 226, reports 303, or 134 per cent.; Chinese strength 293, reports, 452, or 154 per cent., as against 195 per cent. in 1898. Although the number of recruits entered last year would therefore seem to have had an appreciable effect upon the number of reports it will be seen from the above figures that when the conditions are normal the conduct of the contingent still compares unfavourably with that of the other contingents. Many of the reports were no doubt for breaches of discipline that may be described as trifling, but the same remark would also apply to the other contingents and does not vitiate the comparison.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On 27th February a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.).

HIS EXCELLENCY Major-General GASCOIGNE, C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. H. E. POLLOCK (Acting Attorney-General).

Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSEY (Harbour Master).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS, C.M.G.

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. J. G. T. BUCKLE (Clerk of Councils).

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a report on the proposed erection of a refuse destructor for the city of Victoria, Hongkong, and a report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for the year 1898.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table financial minute No. 5 and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

Carried.

SANITARY BYE-LAWS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Sanitary Bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board dealing with cattle and sheep be approved.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

Carried.

THE FLUSHING OF DRAINS AND SEWERS.—

THE DISPOSAL OF THE CITY REFUSE.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I beg to ask the questions standing in my name.

The questions were:

(1.)—Are the Government taking steps to provide for the flushing of the drains and sewers and the watering of the roads throughout the city by the construction of tanks along the upper levels either for fresh or salt water, and if the latter for the construction of the necessary pumping stations?

(2.)—Are the Government taking any steps to introduce destructors for the disposal of the city refuse?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to answer as follows:—The answer to the first question is: The Government is advised that no such provision is at present required. There are now

in use in the city 32 automatic flushing tanks placed in the most suitable positions. The sewers have been laid to self cleansing grades in nearly every case, and through them pass daily most of the 3,000,000 gallons of water consumed in the city every 24 hours. An examination of these sewers at any of the manholes usually shows them running half full of water. Regarding the use of sea water for flushing drains, Mr. Cooper in his report on the water supply in 1896 wrote as follows:—"During recent years many seaside towns have adopted a dual system of water supply, using sea water for watering streets, flushing drains, fire service, etc. In considering the foregoing the practicability of adopting such a system for the city of Victoria has not been lost sight of and though the use of sea water favours deposits in sewers its adoption for street posts and has advantages over the use of fresh water, and may with advantage be used in comparatively level localities. Any prevention of the utilisation of sea water for such purposes in the city of Victoria, owing to the varying elevations of the built area, viz., from practically sea level to 600 feet above sea level, must necessarily involve the installation and maintenance of pumping machinery and the construction of service reservoirs in addition to those used for the water supplied for potable purposes. It would further be necessary to lay throughout the city a separate system of distribution mains and hydrants. The cost of such a project would not compare favourably with the gravitation projects put forward in the preceding passage of this report, and consequently I am of opinion no such project should be entertained so long as a supply of fresh water sufficient for all purposes can be obtained at a reasonable cost by gravitation." The cost of pumping up sea water to the 600 foot level, and laying distribution mains in order to use it for flushing sewers would be prohibitive even if desirable. Further storage of water in the Tylam Valley is projected, and with a more abundant water supply the flushing tanks may be used more freely. The answer to the second question is: The Government has obtained reports and estimates which have just been laid on the table regarding refuse destructors and the subject is at present under the consideration of the Sanitary Board.

QUESTIONS AS TO THE HINTERLAND.

THE CUSTOMS STATIONS TO BE REMOVED.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I beg to ask the questions standing in my name.

The questions were:—

- (1.)—The Special Commissioner appointed to report on the newly-leased territory at the back of Kowloon having duly made such report to the Colonial Office, returned to Hongkong, and resumed his duties as Colonial Secretary, will the Government lay on the table copy of his report and of all correspondence in connection with the extension of the Colony?
- (2.)—Will the Government be good enough to state when and how the new territory will be taken possession of?
- (3.) Has any hitch occurred in the negotiations to cause the delay which has taken place?
- (4.) Will the leased area become part and parcel of the colony of Hongkong administered by the existing officials or is it designed to appoint a separate staff of officials to govern the new territory?
- (5.) If it has been decided to make it a separate administration, will the Government say whether any estimate has been given of the cost of such undertaking?
- (6.) Has the question of Chinese jurisdiction or otherwise in the City of Kowloon been settled?
- (7.) If Kowloon City is not included in the concession, will the Government state what steps have been taken to relieve the harbour of Hongkong of the espionage of the Chinese Customs cruisers?
- (8.) Are the existing Customs stations on the borders of the Harbour to be set back to the outer edge of the new frontier?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In answer to these questions I have to reply as follows: The answer to the first question is: They cannot be laid upon the table at present. The answer to the second is: As soon as the northern boundary has been defined. The answer to the third question is: No. The answer to the fourth question is: The

leased area will become part of the colony. The details of the administration have not yet been finally settled. The answer to the fifth question is: The estimate of the cost of administration is not yet complete. The answer to the sixth question is: Yes. The answer to the seventh is: The Customs station are to be removed from the harbour and new territory. The answer to the eighth question is: This question is not sufficiently defined; this Government cannot say what the Chinese Government will do. This Government only knows, as already stated, that the Customs stations are to be removed from the harbour and new territory.

THE JUBILEE ROAD.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I wish to ask a question or two at the next Council meeting as to the construction of the Jubilee Road.

His EXCELLENCY—Will you kindly put them in writing and send them in to the clerk.

FIRST READING.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the Performance of Divine Worship and other Services in accordance with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England at Saint John's Cathedral Church at Victoria and elsewhere in this Colony; for the Incorporation of a Church Body in which the said Cathedral Church shall be vested and by which it shall be administered; and for other purposes connected with the said Cathedral Church.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.
Carried.

THE PRISONS ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to propose the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Prisons.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.
Carried.

The Council then considered the Jury List in private.

The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE GOVERNOR'S PEAK RESIDENCE—A PROTEST FROM THE HON.

E. R. BELILIOS.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was subsequently held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The CHAIRMAN—I have only one minute to lay before the Finance Committee to-day, and that is one in which the Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of \$3,500 for the erection of a temporary bungalow at "The Cliffs." If any honourable member desires any information with regard to this, vote, the Hon. Director of Public Works will be glad to give it.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS (standing)—I do not believe—

The CHAIRMAN—Excuse me, we are in committee and it is not necessary for the honourable member to stand.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I do not believe in extending old buildings, sir, and I shall have to say something at the next Council meeting when the Governor is present as to the building of a house for His Excellency.

The CHAIRMAN—I understand you are not in favour of recommending this vote?

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I am not.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I think the Committee is entitled to some information in regard to this matter. There is a building at "The Cliffs" already. What is this proposed bungalow? What lease have the Government taken of "The Cliffs," and what arrangements have been made with the owner of the property in regard to taking over this bungalow. It is purely a matter of business, and I think the committee is entitled to some information.

The CHAIRMAN—I have already stated that the honourable the Director of Public Works will be glad to give any information asked for. A lease has been taken of "The Cliffs" for two years, and the understanding is that the Government has authority to remove any temporary structure they may put up at the termination of the lease. The bungalow which is mentioned in the vote is a temporary bungalow. The nature of that temporary bungalow will be described by the Director of Public Works to any honourable member who chooses to ask him.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—It is intended to erect a bungalow with four rooms

for the accommodation of some of His Excellency's staff. There will be brick pillars and a tiled roof. The understanding is that at the termination of the lease it can be removed and the materials sold unless the proprietor of "The Cliffs" wishes to take it over at a valuation.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—May I ask what is the present rent of "The Cliffs."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have not got a copy of last year's estimates by me, but speaking from memory I think \$2,700 a year. But I will send for a copy of the estimates.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—If I remember rightly the old rent of the house was something like \$2,000 a year.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—You wish to know the old rent as well as the present?

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I hear that the old rent was \$2,000 per annum and the Government leased "The Cliffs" for \$2,700 a year. I understand that for the extra rent the proprietor promised to extend the building and adapt it to the Governor's wants.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I do not know where you derive your information from, but you are labouring under an entire misapprehension. It would be interesting to know where you obtained your information.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—The last tenant would be able to tell us what he paid.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I do not see how the question of the last tenant affects the agreement of the present tenant. I think the question you asked was, what is the present rent? I see that according to the estimates it is \$2,600 a year.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I do not believe in putting up a temporary building. In the estimates something like \$40,000 was provided for a house at the Peak for the Governor. Is the erection of that house to be indefinitely postponed?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—That I cannot say. It is postponed at any rate for the present.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—Surely it is not wise to spend \$3,500 on property which does not belong to the Government?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The Governor has brought this before the Finance Committee and considers that the expenditure is warranted. I therefore bring the vote before the Committee to-day to ask them whether they recommend it. I understand you are not in favour?

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I am not.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Has any other honourable member any question to ask in regard to the vote?

No other questions being asked the vote was agreed to, only the Hon. E. R. Belilios voting against.

This was all the business.

SUPREME COURT.

27th February.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. JUSTICE WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

HARDOON, APPELLANT, v. BELILIOS, RESPONDENT.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the court in its original jurisdiction which was delivered on the 19th of May last, in favour of the Hon. E. R. Belilios and against Mr. E. A. Hardoon, who sought to obtain an indemnity in respect of certain calls in the late Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited, which on the date of the liquidation of that company were registered in Mr. Hardoon's name and which on the same date were held and owned by Mr. Belilios.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Messrs. Mounsey and Bruton) appeared for Mr. Hardoon and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for Mr. Belilios.

Mr. Pollock said that as regarded the facts they were practically satisfied with the judgment of the court below. There was only one point he might mention in this connection.

As was pointed out by the judgment of the court below the petition stated in paragraph 3 that plaintiff Hardoon sold the shares and executed a blank transfer for them. Further, it was

pointed out by the court that from the evidence it appeared plaintiff was only himself nominal holder of the shares which were taken in his name by his then employers, Messrs. Benjamin and Kelly. As a matter of fact their Lordships would see from the evidence that that was the actual state of affairs. Hardoon being employed as a clerk by the firm of Messrs. Benjamin and Kelly, for convenience sold these shares, which were put in his name, and he signed a blank transfer in respect of them, but it appeared from the evidence, and there was no contest upon the point, that as a matter of fact he never had for one single moment himself a farthing of interest whatsoever in these shares. He never had in his possession any certificates whatsoever for the shares. Hardoon was simply the bare trustee—the dummy practically, in whose name these shares were put.

The Chief Justice—I think that is clear enough on the evidence.

Mr. Pollock, continuing, said his contention was that this was a case of trustee and cestui que trust, and that the ordinary rule must apply which had been applied by courts of equity in many cases—that was that the cestui que trust must indemnify the trustee for calls made upon shares belonging to the cestui que trust. Mr. Pollock proceeded to deal with the judgment of the court below, pointing out in what respects he considered that judgment open to question.

28th February.

Mr. Pollock continued his address on behalf of appellant, quoting cases in support of his contentions.

Without calling upon Mr. Robinson, the Court dismissed the appeal with costs.

2nd March.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

A PROMISSORY NOTE TRANSACTION.

In this case Bernardino de Senna Fernandes, Count de Senna Fernandes, sought to recover from Cassum Moosa the sum of \$4,500 paid to the National Bank of China under a promissory note for which his late father was guarantor.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Hursthouse) appeared for plaintiff and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Gedge) for defendant.

Mr. Francis, in his opening statement, said that the late Count during his life—and his son continued the business after his death—was for some time agent in Macao for the National Bank of China, and during that agency Cassum Moosa, from September, 1893, to 1896, regularly paid interest on this \$4,500. These payments appeared in the account books of the agency in Macao and in the books of the National Bank of China as duly received. However in 1896, under pressure from the Bank, the administrator of the Count, who had died, paid the money and the interest then due, and it was for the recovery of the amount then paid—although it was not quite the full amount they were properly entitled to claim—that that action had been brought.

Anthony Babbington, at present in the firm of Shewan, Tomes and Co., said that in 1892 he was in the employ of the National Bank of China as accountant. The signature on the document produced was his. He signed it as a witness. He witnessed the signature of Cassum Moosa. He saw him sign it. It was a joint and several promissory note given by Cassum Moosa and the late Count de Fernandes to the National Bank of China for \$4,500, they jointly and severally promising to pay the sum on demand to the National Bank of China, Limited, or order, interest to be paid at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable monthly. To the best of his belief Cassum Moosa was brought over from Macao by either the old Count or the young Count. Cassum Moosa certainly signed the note in English. He did not think he could recognise the man who signed it. He ceased to be accountant for the Bank about two years ago. On the issue of the promissory note he opened an account himself in favour of Cassum Moosa for the sum of \$4,500. He used

to be well acquainted with the signature of the Count, and to the best of his belief the signature produced was his.

By Mr. Robinson—So far as he could remember he had never seen Cassum Moosa before the date on which this note was signed. He could not remember whether the note was sent to Macao and then returned with the signature of Count de Fernandes. The Bank would not have advanced the money without the signature. He did not think he had ever spoken to the person who was standing up in court (defendant). He had seen him and knew his face quite well, but he could not say whether he was the man who signed the note or not.

G. W. Playfair, chief manager of the National Bank of China, Limited, said that in regard to the promissory note in question he arranged the transaction. He was well acquainted with the old Count, who was agent for the National Bank of China in Macao. He was not personally acquainted with Cassum Moosa at the time. The money was for Cassum Moosa's account under the guarantee of the late Count. The loan was not, as stated by defendant, for the late Count on Cassum Moosa's guarantee. The suggestion was utterly absurd. If the old Count had wanted a loan he would have had no difficulty in obtaining it; as at that time the Count was a very wealthy man. The account was closed on the 31st December, 1896, the \$4,500 being paid and \$90.70 interest.

Viscount Fernandes then gave evidence and was cross-examined by Mr. Robinson. He said he was sure that his father never was in want of money. He had seen letters addressed to his father from the New Oriental Bank asking for the payment of money. He did not go to the Bank on the date of the promissory note and introduce Cassum Moosa. He could not tell whether his father did so or not.

Adjourned.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AMERICANS ABANDON GUADALOUPE.

THE STRAIN TELLING ON VOLUNTEERS.

NO ADVANCE IN THE LONG FIRING LINE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 19th February.

Fifteen days have now passed since the outbreak of hostilities on the memorable Saturday night of 4th February and beyond the advances made during the first four days the Americans have scarcely changed their position. On the south of the long firing line beyond Malate and Passay, General Owenshine's brigade has pushed its outposts some four or five hundred yards into the enemy's country, in the direction of old Camp Dewey near Paranaque, but here they are entrenched so strongly that a battle must be anticipated. On the contrary, if there has been any advantage gained it lies on the side of the Filipinos. Skirmishing continues night and day incessantly, keeping the troops ever on the qui vive, and it is far more wearing on the Americans than on the natives. The latter are pursuing the old tactics practised on the Spaniards, only in a more trained condition. They are capable of improving every moment of quiet by resting, while a small squad of scattered soldiers worries the Americans with occasional shots falling into camp, causing everyone a strain that is beginning to tell on the men.

Since the taking of Caloocan the natives have retired to Malabon, where the navy could shell them out in short order, but it has not been done. Dozens of English flags flying from the houses, mixed up with a few German and Swiss, make that place look for all the world like a foreign colony dropped from the clouds. Most of the natives have recently withdrawn, leaving only a small guard plainly visible by the glasses, who scatter here and there and throw Mausers and Remingtons into the American entrenchments beyond Caloocan. The artillery commands the main road to the city and the infantry line under the able direction of General McArthur is in a position to sweep off all attempts at retreat toward Malolos,

but no advance is made, perhaps because if the town were taken it would not be advisable to spare the men necessary to hold an unimportant post.

A long line of small shelter tents extends around behind the trenches to Santolan, the waterworks, with here and there a church or pretentious nipa house marking the headquarters of regiments or divisions. At Santolan there has been heavy firing during the last three days and a number of the men have been wounded and many more overcome by the intense heat.

Continuing to San Pedro Macati and Guadalupe, the men have practically been on duty for four days. Last night, Sunday, the natives succeeded in passing down both sides of the river and came so near that shots were exchanged at short range from the Church and Town Hall, the headquarters of Brigadier General King. At daybreak this morning the force of the attack was concentrated on Guadalupe and the tired companies just asked to quarters were turned out to defend. After an hour's fighting the church was captured and the Americans drew in their lines, retreating for a time to some high ground just in the rear. A week ago their lines were some miles further out than they are to-day.

GUADALOUPE ABANDONED.

Guadalupe is now occupied by the Insurgents, who have been coming nearer and nearer to San Pedro Macati all day, until the Artillery sighted its guns at 1,500 yards in shelling with shrapnel. I don't wish to be an alarmist, but if the situation does not soon take a change the next move will be by the Americans falling back on Santa Ana. It is more than likely that general orders prevent an advance into Filipino territory until the expected reinforcements arrive, but the ground already won has in this instance been given up.

ADMIRAL DEWEY VISITS THE FIRING LINES.

This afternoon Admiral Dewey with Captain Lamberton of the *Olympia* and some ladies went up the river in a launch and visited San Pedro Macati. About this time the firing became very heavy and probably considering the ladies the party hastily returned down the river.

FILIPINOS BECOMING MORE ACCURATE.

A study of the wounded men in the hospitals and observation on the firing lines develops the fact that the accuracy of the native aim is fast improving. A large percentage of the wounds are in the lower part of the body and legs. The great mass of bullets still fly high, as they do even in well trained armies, but the line itself, previously more safe than some two or three hundred yards in the rear is becoming more dangerous.

Aguinaldo's smokeless powder supply seems to be running short, for now the position of the natives is easily made out by the puffs of smoke, where formerly they were absent.

Members of the much vaunted red-coated regiment were seen to-day near Guadalupe and the anticipation of an attack from that quarter to-night or to-morrow morning has led to the strengthening of the line in this direction.

In addition to two guns of the 6th Artillery and four of the old Astor battery eight companies of the California, two companies of the Washington, and seven companies of the Idaho Volunteers are on the front.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Several English officers visited San Pedro Macati during the fighting to-day and took great interest in the artillery firing from a hill near San Pedro to the south toward Guadalupe. At a distance of 2,500 yards a party of natives were seen passing along the ridge of a gently rising mound. The sharpshooters first took a try, but without effect, and then the Artillery with 3.2 in. guns dropped two shells (shrapnel) apparently right in their midst. The bursting was plainly visible and the natives could be seen scampering in all directions.

As darkness drew on there was a general lull and the visitors and several officials returned to town. In all likelihood the poor fellows out on the lines will spend a sleepless night trying to pump lead into tiny dots of flame indicating the position of some Filipino worry man.

NATIVES START FIRES AND ATTEMPT AN UPRISING.

WHOLE BLOCKS OF OUTLYING BUILDINGS GO UP IN SMOKE.

FOREIGN MARINES LANDED.

CITY STREETS CLEARED AFTER SEVEN AT NIGHT.

DAILY FIGHTS AROUND OUTPOSTS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT].

Manila, 24th February.

Wednesday being Washington's birthday the ships in the harbour were decorated and at noon the national salute was fired.

Along the outposts and at the camps there was practically no demonstration beyond a few cheers, but toward evening the artillery stationed in the cemetery at San Pedro Macate began the salute, although in this case there were more than blank charges and Filipinos formed the targets. With the exception of the usual skirmishing, in which two Americans were killed, the day passed quietly enough. About half-past seven o'clock in the evening a fire started in the Santa Cruz district near the city gaol. The police, and several additional companies of soldiers were quickly on the scene, but fresh blazes started in half-a-dozen different places and it was seen that it was the work of incendiaries. Though the soldiers and native fire department, besides the volunteer brigade, which is composed of foreigners, whose work cannot be too highly praised, worked unceasingly for over an hour it was impossible to check the progress of the fire and it simply burned itself out, devastating two solid blocks of nipa and stone houses. The inhabitants were principally Chinamen and natives, who are now homeless and penniless. While the fire was in progress the police discovered a number of native soldiers who had managed to slip through the advanced American lines near Caloocan, and soon had fifteen in custody.

ANOTHER BLAZE.

Before nine o'clock fire was discovered about half-a-mile from the first in the Tondo district, just across the broad street Calle Iris that separates the nearest native suburb from the city. As soon as the soldiers arrived shooting began and Mausers fell into the city streets, some bullets even reaching the Hotel Oriente and La Insular cigar factories. The police were several times shot at from native houses and the roof of buildings within three hundred yards of the Escolta. As a result the police potted pretty nearly everything wearing white or native clothes, and made a number of arrests. It was seen that a

NATIVE UPRISING.

had begun and troops all over the city were ordered out. Heavy guards patrolled all the principal streets and sentries were placed near tough localities. No one was allowed to leave the houses and a few natives who disregarded commands were shot.

On reaching the Calle Iris the soldiers engaged a number of Filipinos and bullets kept flying across the street in lively style until the fire forced the natives back, but the shooting still continued through blazing houses and along the creeks. A captain of the police was shot through the cheek and two privates wounded before the fire was reached.

It was useless to attempt to save property and as this district has been a notorious hotbed of crime, several soldiers crossed over and started new fires on the left in the native quarters. The old Tondo Cathedral narrowly escaped ruination with the rest, but was saved intact. Dozens of people carrying small bundles attempted to cross into the American lines. Two hundred men and women, natives and Chinamen were taken prisoners and some thirty-five killed. Suddenly another fire started right behind the American outposts in the thickly settled Tondo market place, and this added its blaze and smoke to the other two, all of which kept on burning until next day.

BURNED THEIR WAY TO CALOOCAN.

In the morning Major Goodah with eight companies started on the march to Caloocan, clearing out the intervening country as they

went. They encountered opposition right from the start and within 800 yards of Calle Iris one American was killed and four wounded. Nine natives took refuge in a corral surrounded by stone walls and fought for over half-an-hour before they were killed. One old fellow, on whom no weapons were found, had apparently been picking chickens throughout the fighting; he died with the rest. A short distance further along the line of the steam-tramway a body of about forty soldiers were strongly entrenched and a private of the 23rd U.S. Infantry was killed before the men swept over the trench and found twenty-seven Filipino bodies. The rest escaped into the brush and kept up lively sniping until dark, when most of them managed to escape around the swamps on the left of the Kansas troops. About sixty men supposed to have thrown away their arms and uniforms gave themselves up to the advanced American lines at Caloocan. As the troops from Manila marched they burned everything before them and left a trail of smoking nipa houses. The district is thoroughly cleaned out and the native attempt was a failure with the exception of the loss in property.

This is the first organized attempt at a native uprising that has taken place. The police were on the watch for it, and it is hoped that the severe measures employed will discourage others in the future.

STREETS DESERTED AFTER DARK.

Strict orders have been issued against the appearance on the streets of any one, native or foreigners, after seven o'clock, and from this time until daylight the city is entirely given over to the soldiers.

Americans and foreigners who desire to carry concealed weapons must obtain written permits from the Provost Marshal.

Fires still continue breaking out in various parts of the city, that is, outside of the walled town, and the soldiers have been burning out the native houses along the city front, but in every case they have been kept under control.

Many of the foreign ladies and wives of officers have gone to live on transports or merchants ships until the trouble blows over. Hundreds of natives proclaiming friendship and fearing for their lives have gone to live on lighters in the bay. All the river boats and cargo lighters have been ordered out of the river and are now anchored out near the break water. In spite of all these alarming circumstances good order is maintained and if one complies with all orders life is safe.

On the afternoon of the 23rd inst. Marines landed from the English and Japanese warships and went on guard at the banks, and some of the latter in the Japanese quarters.

As I am writing the boom of artillery and the crack of infantry can distinctly be heard. It is less than a mile away, but no one appears disturbed beyond the natives employed, who are in fear of their lives, lest the soldiers come in after them. In fact the last three weeks have been so exciting that little less than the sinking of a battleship will cause surprise.

During the first few days the people were wrought up to a high pitch and the popping of a soda water bottle on the Escolta would cause them to rush to the window or dodge into doorways, but for most citizens the period has blown over. There is no use speculating; we just wait and accept what the morrow brings forth.

GUNBOAT "YORKTOWN" AND TRANSPORT "SCANDIA" ARRIVE.

The gunboat *Yorktown* and troopship *Scandia* arrived from the United States yesterday morning and anchored near the flagship *Olympia*.

The *Scandia* brings the 20th U.S. Infantry, who saw service in Cuba. The trip was made in the fast time of twenty eight days. Brigadier-General Wheaton is in command of the expedition.

The transport *Morgan City*, which left the same day as the *Scandia*, is expected to-morrow, and will bring several passengers and wives of officers, in addition to a large cargo of supplies.

GUAM.

The *Yorktown* visited Honolulu, the Ladrone islands, and Guam. At the last port she met the *Bennington* and coaled. When the Americans sailed away from Guam leaving a conveniently discovered citizen in charge, the old Spanish commander was taken to Manila, but an

enterprising countryman gathered together a few obsolete soldiers and lowered the American flag to hoist the Spanish banner again. He immediately examined the state funds and finding some surplus, report has it that he paid himself and officials an advance salary for a year and a half. However, he seems to have been honest, as he recorded vouchers for the expenditure of all moneys. The Government was resumed under the Spanish law. When the *Bennington* arrived she put a stop to all this and raised the stars and stripes on the fractious little island. The patriotic Governor was deposed and much of the money recovered.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE FILIPINOS.

FILIPINO OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Hongkong, 27th February.

We have been asked to publish the following official accounts furnished by the Filipinos at Malolos as to how hostilities commenced on the evening of February 4th. We, of course, do not hold ourselves responsible in any way for the statements contained therein. Indeed enquiries which we have made lead us to believe that most of them are exaggerated or untrue. As to the alleged shooting of women and children by the Americans at Paco, one of our representatives called upon a gentleman who arrived in Hongkong on Friday last, and who had resided in the district in question and saw what took place there. He said that when the Americans were attacking Paco Church, which was filled with Filipinos, any of the latter who rushed out and tried to get away were shot if they did not stop when called upon to do so, but that if they did as requested they were taken prisoners. He does not credit the stories about the shooting of women and children. He says they may have got out in this way: He knows that some of the Filipinos, to suit their own ends, dressed themselves in women's clothing, and some of these may have been shot. However, we give the accounts for what they are worth:—

What we have tried to avoid at all costs has at last happened. On the night of the 4th inst. when we were quite unprepared, General Otis having formally assured our Commissioners in a duly drawn up Act, made during the Conference, that the aggression would not come from Americans, suddenly attacked the whole of our lines around Manila.

Otis has been propagating the news that the aggression came from our side, but nobody, not even the foreigners, believes it. All the details now conclusively indicate that the attack was prepared by the Americans. The day before several foreigners wished to visit Otis, but he would not receive them because he was holding a council of war. At 6 p.m. on the 4th the river steamer *Laguna de Bay* got up steam (this steamer has been armoured and mounted as gunboat by the Americans) and went to Santa Ana and at 3.30 p.m. commenced to bombard the town simultaneously with the American attack on our lines. (The American semi-official and other papers of Manila of 14th inst. have since admitted that aggression came from the American side) On the same day (4th) the American reinforcement arrived. No extraordinary or sudden movement of American troops occurred at the time of the outbreak, which clearly indicates that all of them occupied positions previously assigned them. On the strength of the Americans' word General Ricarte, Commander-in-Chief around Manila, and Colonel S. Miguel commanding the Marquina and San Juan Regiment, were at Malolos attending a conference called by the President, which is well known to Mr.—(an Englishman.)

Our troops were taken by surprise without any leaders (also admitted by General Reeve), but they fought heroically, and only abandoned their positions after their ammunition gave out and they were tired out by hunger and fatigue.

At the offset of the battle the Americans succeeded in cutting the telegraph line to Marquina and stopped communication. Nevertheless the Americans lost heavily, amongst their killed and wounded being one General, two Colonels, and many officers. It is reported all the churches and hospitals in Manila are full of wounded.

The Americans have committed many atrocities in Manila; they set fire to a hamlet of Paco, shooting women and children fleeing from their houses (confirmed by European residents in Paco who were eye witnesses), burnt Santa Ana, and are looting and robbing houses in Manila and the suburbs and the other places they have succeeded in taking.

For a few days they allowed families to leave Manila, but they robbed and despoiled all who left, making even women denude themselves. One of the latter who resisted being denuded boxed a soldier's ears who had dared to lay his hand on her and was shot dead on the spot. On the comical side, however, a cheeky woman, noticing what was happening to her companions, suddenly placed herself in the habit of Lady Godiva before the astonished soldier, who was so confounded that she got away free.

The Americans, thanks to this surprise, have succeeded in advancing their lines to Malibay, Pateros, Pasig, Marikina, and Calocan, after looting all they could find in their way, and burning every Filipino house. Nevertheless our soldiers are recovering and regaining their strength, and the latest news from the front is that the Americans are dejected, seeing that every inch of ground is costing them severe losses.

We cannot yet say what is going to happen; yesterday the Americans were obliged to abandon Pasig, retiring to Santa Rosa near Malapad-Na-Dato.

According to rumours the German cruiser *Irene* is being strictly watched by the Americans, who entertain the most unfounded suspicions that she has brought an expedition of arms.

NOTE OF TRANSLATOR.

Later advices from Manila state that Filipinos have retaken Pateros, whilst the events in Manila of the last two days, judging from the American censored telegrams, would lead one to suppose that Calocan has also been retaken, otherwise it is difficult to see how the Filipino troops could have got into Tondo. The Americans may deny the shooting of women and children in Paco as they like, but unfortunately for them there is abundant evidence from resident European eye witnesses who viewed the massacre from their own windows to prove the assertion without resorting to Filipino evidence, which however, is quite as reliable, if not more so, than American. When the war does come let it be waged *relentlessly*, to administer to the Filipinos a sharp and decisive blow which will cause them at once to submit," were the instructions given some time back by the War Department according to American papers. The Paco business is a sequel, but it has had just the opposite effect, and the Americans have yet to learn that something more than brute force is required "to make these 'barbarians' part of the American people against their will." "Benevolent assimilation" is the climax of humbug and hypocrisy as applied to that forcible annexation which Mr. McKinley once declared would be "criminal aggression."

PRIVATE ACCOUNT OF HOW HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

(Taken from the letter of a prominent Filipino Barrister to a friend in Hongkong.)

"Hostilities were opened on the night of the 4th instant because our forces refused to cede the Americans our blockhouse in San Juan del Monte. It happened in this way: a party of Americans presented themselves during the afternoon before our advanced lines in this zone, claiming to occupy this blockhouse, a pretention which our people courteously refused, endeavouring to explain to them that it was an absurdity, and that no orders had been received to this effect, but the Americans, who had the watchword to take possession of that building, kept on insisting, but as our party unwaveringly refused to cede, the Americans opened fire on our forces.

"To convince you that the aggression did not come from our side suffice to say that not only General Ricarte, Chief of the third zone, but also Colonel S. Miguel of the second zone, were in Malolos called by the President for a conference, whilst General Garcia of Malabon was in the Theatre, and General Rizal, destined for the second zone, was in the Laguna.

"The Americans opened fire and we replied, when it promptly became general in all the zones.

"The absence of the leaders in the 2 and 3 zones obliged our forces to retire from their lines after a titanic resistance. Our troops fought heroically, and such was the impulse of our men on the 2nd zone (two battalions) that notwithstanding the rush of six American regiments up to Paco we succeeded in forcing their lines and occupying this suburb from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday, when shortage of ammunition obliged us to retire, not without having placed hors de combat over 200 Americans.

"The same occurred more or less in San Juan del Monte although resistance was not so great there on account of having no General.

"As far as the 1st and 4th zones were concerned the fight was so bloody, and our troops fought with such courage, that if we abandoned Pasay and Calocan, it was more for convenience than anything else, as these points were exposed to the full fire of the American fleet.

"As far as our losses are concerned, counting those assassinated in Paco and Santa Ana, mostly women, children, and old men, they amount to about 600 killed and wounded, amongst which we have to lament Lieut.-Col. Torres Bugayon, killed at Loba on 5th, and Major Vicente Bautista and several Captains and Lieutenants. Those of the enemy are enormous, judging from the number of hospitals which have been fixed up in Manila. The Churches and Convents of Tondo and Binondo, San Sebastian, Sampaloc, and others, the Insular Cigar Factory, Hotel Oriente, without counting the regular hospitals; all are full. Cart loads of dead have been buried in the old moats round the city, in Bagumbayan and other places.

"These are the people who brag of marching at the head of civilization and progress! There is no nation so savage which can compete with them. Their infamous acts (Carolina to wit), violation of women, robbery, arson, all the basest acts which a beast can commit are done by them. They violate the sanctity of our homes, robbery and violence are the order of the day. Not content with money and jewellery they rob clothes and even furniture, which they have the audacity then to sell to the Chinese storekeepers.

"The indiscriminate shooting of pacific inhabitants walking in the streets or those who put their heads out of their windows is the only reward of those who from fear do not dare to resort to arms. There is a horrible panic in Manila, and excitement in the towns, that the people are resolved to reduce the whole of Luzon to ruin and ashes rather than be made slaves of of these filthy reptiles. All men are ready to fight; none are shirking. War has once more proved that we are a united nation and the whole of the Philippines will perish rather than suffer this American yoke.

Grand Cavite as ever indomitable. The Yankees tried to pass by Noveleta, but a whole column of them remained there never to rise again!"

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On the 2nd March a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held, the President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer), occupying the chair. There were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. E. Osborne, and Dr. F. W. Clark (Medical Officer of Health and Acting Secretary).

THE CONTROL OF THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary stating that His Excellency the Governor was not prepared for the present to adopt the recommendation of the Board to transfer the management and control of the slaughter-houses of the colony to the Sanitary Board on the expiration of the present lease to the farmer.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE OUTLYING VILLAGES.

Correspondence was submitted concerning the water supply of the outlying villages of the colony. On the 31st January the Director of Public Works wrote as follows to the Colonial Secretary:—

"Referring to the vote No. 14 of \$2,000 under the head of 'Public Works Extraordinary,' page 47 of the estimates for 1899, for wells in villages not yet supplied with water, I have the honour to request authority to expend this money at my discretion in sinking wells in the villages where they seem to be most urgently needed. I have had particulars collected regarding 15 villages on the Island of Hongkong and 12 in British Kowloon where wells are needed or an improved water supply. Of these the old and new villages of Little Hongkong, Pokfulam Village, and Apichow seem the most pressing cases, and I propose to take them up first. Where no wells exist I propose sinking in the locality most suitable, and if water is found at a reasonable depth lining the well with masonry or brick-work, providing a parapet wall round it and a wooden cover. In other cases existing wells will be deepened, lined with concrete, and protected as in the other cases. All the wells I have seen in the colony are liable to pollution from the surface surrounding them; most of them are in a dilapidated condition, and in this season afford but a scanty and extremely suspicious-looking supply of water."

THE PLAGUE.

Further reports concerning the outbreaks of bubonic plague at Calcutta and in Formosa were submitted. In reply to a telegram asking whether bubonic plague existed at Taiwan, Her Majesty's Consul there wired in the affirmative. A telegram from Calcutta dated Feb. 17th said that two more cases of plague had occurred there. A statement was submitted showing that in the city of Bombay from Jan. 17th to Jan. 30 there were 1,163 plague cases and 955 deaths.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

The mortality returns for the colony of Hongkong for the week ending Feb. 18th showed a death-rate of 21.2, against 16.6 for the previous week and 23.4 for the corresponding week last year.

The returns from Macao showed 47 deaths for the week ended Jan. 5th and 52 for the succeeding week.

This was all the business.

"THE YELLOW DWARF."

CLOSING PERFORMANCE.

It was an appreciative and enthusiastic audience that assembled at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening to witness the last performance of the pantomime, and the entertainment formed an appropriate and agreeable wind-up of the highly successful race carnival. A large number of ingenious allusions to the ponies, their owners and riders, the Clerk of the Course, and others connected with the Race Meeting were introduced, principally in Mr. Sexton's part, and a feature of the evening was a pretty "Jockey Dance" by six young ladies wearing racing colours. The performers one and all were at their best and each was greeted with hearty applause, numerous bouquets being presented to the ladies, and little Queenie Lambert receiving also handsome boxes of bonbons. The allusion to Mr. Mitchell in Messrs. Sexton and Caldwell's duet brought out undeniable calls for the popular stage manager, who had to appear before the performance could be resumed. Mr. Mitchell and the principals of the cast were also called before the curtain at the end. The pantomime has had a most successful run and hearty congratulations are due to all who have taken part in it. In Mr. Sexton we have an unusually talented comedian and every one who has seen him in the part of the King will join in the hope of seeing him in some similar part next season and that the exigencies of the Bank's service may not require his transfer to any other port "for a very very long long time."

By kind permission of H.E. Sir Edward Seymour, K.C.B., Capt. Jellicoe, and the Officers of H.M.S. *Centurion*, the Band of the flagship played on Saturday evening.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—We hear that the *Arratoon Apar* has been sold for \$36,000 to Captain Erhardt acting on behalf of a syndicate at Shanghai. She is expected here on the 26th February from Calcutta with a cargo of Indian coal, after discharging which Captain Erhardt will take over the ship.

ST. DAVID'S DAY IN HONGKONG.

MARCH OUT BY THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers now stationed in Hongkong celebrated St. David's Day (March 1st) by a march out. This is the first time the residents of Hongkong have had the opportunity of witnessing a dress parade in connection with the new regiment, and on all hands the smart appearance and soldier-like bearing of the men were commented upon. Each man had on a new uniform and wore in his helmet the national emblem (a leek), prettily looped, of "gallant little Wales."

About 250 men (exclusive of officers), including representatives from every company in the regiment, assembled on the Parade Ground shortly before eleven o'clock, and punctually at the hour commenced the march. The route, which was thickly lined with spectators, was along Queen's Road, round by the Market, along the Praya, and back to the Parade Ground, where they played "God save the Queen" and broke up. During the march patriotic airs, such as "Men of Harlech," "God bless the Prince of Wales," etc., were played by the excellent bands of the regiment. The procession was headed by about 20 Pioneers and Signallers, the former looking very well in their white aprons tucked up at one corner and held by the regimental badge. Then came the regimental goat—a present from Her Most Gracious Majesty—with silver head-plate and gilded horns, led by a smart drummer boy. The Drum-Sergeant and the drum and fife band and the brass band followed, and immediately behind these rode Lieut.-Col. E. B. Mainwaring. The C, D, and F Companies came next and after these men from the G, B, and A Companies from the Peak and from E Company from Kowloon. The Union Jack and the regimental colour were a conspicuous feature of the procession.

HONGKONG THE CAPITAL OF THE SOUTH.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE KOWLOON CONCESSION.

We translate the following from the Hongkong correspondence of the *Echo de Chine*—

Appetite increases with that it feeds upon. At the beginning of the agitation for the Kowloon extension only one thing was wanted, the protection of the port by precluding any enemy from taking Mira Bay and from there bombarding Hongkong—a rather chimerical fear. To attain this end they have taken 376 square miles of territory with a population of 43,000, or in round figures 114 per square mile. It is not a great acquisition, seeing that the country consists of mountain ranges, the only cultivable ground being a few narrow valleys. But it was a *porte ouverte*; it was the policy of the open door.

From this acquisition two difficulties naturally arose:—(1) The smuggling of opium into China, and (2) the necessity, which has already made itself felt, of a rectification of the northern frontier. The two questions are to be treated together and the English Government, *bon enfant*, will undertake the collection of the opium duty on account of the Chinese Government in consideration of the rectification of the frontier.

This is a beginning, and a good beginning, of the march on Canton. The territory ceded last year was taken because the European Powers had obtained concessions in China. Now this concession requires another concession, and if each concession is to call for a further concession it is not easy to see where the movement will stop. China ought to be satisfied, for the new proprietor will work for the previous owner by collecting the opium duty on her account. To render this service to China a special navy and a small army will be required. I mean a rather large number of steamers and a certain number of Customs officers.

The boats will cruise along the coasts and bays and up the Canton River, acting in the name of the Hongkong Government, whose flag they will fly. The inhabitants will become accustomed to this state of affairs and who knows but what some fine morning the whole

country may awake to find itself English and Hongkong beginning to call itself the capital of the south? It is thus that Canton, if it does not become English, will be very close to the English frontier.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

THE "OFF" DAY.

Saturday was the "off" day in connection with the Hongkong Race Meeting and there was a large attendance. The weather was again most favourable. H.E. Sir Henry Blake and the Government House party were present. Mr. T. F. Hough, the Clerk of the Course, acted as starter, with Mr. Anton as assistant. Col. The O'Gorman and the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving were the judges.

There were ten events in the programme. The last was confined to sailors and caused considerable amusement. Of the eleven blue-jackets who, after much trouble, started, two or three were thrown, but were fortunately unhurt. The winner did well. Three prizes were offered—\$25, \$15, and \$10. The distance was once round the course. The contest for the Strathflet Cup was won easily by Quemoy, and Dunrobin just managed to pull off the Sandstorm Cup. The Lucky Cup fell to Straightaway, Reveller, who looked like winning even when entering the home straight, finishing third. For the Wild Rose Cup only two started—Obi and Mainstay. The time—3'23"—was 6½ seconds better than that of the Derby, the ground, however, being very heavy when the latter was run. Obi won easily. The John Peel Steeplechase brought out eight starters. Traveller won by some 200 yards.

The "STRATHFLET" CUP; presented; second pony to receive 70 per cent. of the entrance fees; third 30 per cent.; for all beaten subscription griffins of this season, 1898-99; placed ponies penalised 7 lbs; entrance \$10. One mile.

Capt. Lambton's Quemoy, 11st 8lbs (Mr. Master) 1
Mr. Derick-Hunter's Concession, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Burkill) 2

Concession got the start and led up to the Rock, when Quemoy forged ahead and by the time the Village was reached was two lengths ahead, finishing four lengths, in front. Time, 2min. 19sec.

The "SANDSTORM" CUP; presented; for all beaten ponies at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; unplaced ponies allowed 5lbs.; griffins of this season allowed 5lbs.; subscription griffins of this season allowed 10lbs.; fourth day winners barred. One mile.

Mr. David's Dunrobin, 10st 10lbs (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. G. H. Potts's Tocsin, 11st 4lbs (Mr. P. A. Cox) 2
Mr. John Peel's Grasshopper, 11st 1lb (Mr. Master) 3
Mr. Hopeful's Amur, 10st 10lbs (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. J. H. Lewis's The Wizard, 10st 7lb (Mr. Owen) 0

At the start Amur had the best of it somewhat, but on passing the Stand the Wizard took the lead from Amur and Grasshopper. At the Bridge the Wizard was still ahead, but lost ground in the Back Stretch and at the Rock Grasshopper went to the front. Tocsin was leading when the Straight was entered, but Dunrobin, putting on a spurt, won a good race by a length, six lengths dividing the second and third. Time, 2min. 9½sec.

The "LUCKY" CUP; presented; for subscription griffins of this season that have not won or been placed second in any race during the meeting including the fourth day; weight for inches as per scale, entrance \$5 to go to the second pony; three quarters of mile. Five to start or no race.

Mr. Arnold's Straightaway, 11st 4lbs (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. John Peel's Traveller, 11st 4lbs (Mr. Master) 2
Mr. J. H. Lewis's Reveller, 10st 12lbs (Mr. P. A. Cox) 3
Mr. Robert Gordon's Athos, 10st 9lbs (Mr. Burkill) 0
Messrs. McKie and Gove's Strathdoon, 11st 1lb (Mr. Riddle) 0
Mr. Newcome's Unit, 11st 5lbs (Mr. Bruce) 0

Athos and Traveller got away first, but entering the Back Stretch Reveller took the lead. At the Rock the order was Reveller, Athos, Straightaway. At the village Traveller occupied the second place. Reveller was ahead when the Straight was entered. Straightaway was third, but ultimately got in front and won by a length. Time, 1min 38½sec.

The MAFFOOS' CHAMPIONS; first prize, \$25; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$5; for winners only, weight 10st; entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Derick-Hunter's Charger, (For Far) 1
Mr. Derick-Hunter's Century, (Schumann) 2
Mr. E. Kelly's Sirdar, (Ah Chew) 3
Messrs. McKie and Gove's Strathflet, (Ah King) 0

Mr. John Peel's Montebello, (Old Man) 0
Mr. Orr's Rookwood, (Mouse) 0
Mr. J. H. Lewis's Chaffinch, (Tientain) 0
Capt. Lambton's Amoy, (Goose) 0

Until the Straight was reached Rookwood, who got away first, led, followed by Montebello. Then Century got in front and kept there until displaced by Rookwood. In the Straight Charger came rushing along and won by two lengths, four lengths dividing the second and third. Time, 2 min. 41½ sec.

The "JOHN PEEL" STEEPLECHASE; Cup presented—to go to the rider; for all China ponies; previous winners of a Steeplechase 7lbs. extra; entrance \$5 to go to second pony; over a course selected by the Stewards; weight for inches as per scale; four to start or no race.

Mr. John Peel's Traveller, 11st 4lb (Mr. Cruickshank) 1
Capt. Lambton's Earl Marshall, 11st 7lb (Mr. Keyes) 2
Mr. Walwyn's Gillgai, 11st 5lb (Mr. Walwyn) 3
Mr. J. H. Lewis's The Wizard, 11st 5lb (Mr. P. A. Cox) 0
Mr. Jelf's Orinoco, 11st 5lb (Mr. Jelf) 0
Messrs. McKie & Gove's Strathmist, 10st 12lb (Mr. West) 0
Mr. Lawford's War Cloud, 11st 4lb (Mr. Lawford) 0
Mr. Shewell's Buckingham, 10st 11lb (Mr. Shewell) 0

This did not prove so good a race as was anticipated. Traveller had practically all his own way, being 200 yards in front of Earl Marshall, which was the only horse who in any way challenged him. Three lengths divided the second and third.

The "WILD ROSE" CUP; presented; second pony to receive the entrance fees; for all beaten Griffins at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; allowances—unplaced Derby Griffins 5 lbs., unplaced subscription Griffins 7 lbs.; entrance \$5; fourth day winners barred. One mile and a half.

Mr. Hopeful's Obi, 11st 2lbs (Mr. W. W. Cox) 1
Mr. Derick-Hunter's Mainstay, 11st 1lb (Mr. Burkill) 3
Obi led off, and though he got behind in the Straight he got ahead again and won easily. Time, 3min. 23sec.

The "TYNE" CUP; presented; second pony to receive the entrance fees; for ponies that have run and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; ponies that have raced before this meeting 5 lbs. extra; subscription Griffins of this meeting allowed 10 lbs., all unplaced ponies during this meeting allowed an additional 7 lbs.; fourth day winners barred, and placing to count against allowances; entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. G. Potts's Tocsin, 11st 9lbs (Mr. P. A. Cox) 1
Mr. John Peel's Jim Crack, 9st 13lbs (Mr. West) 2
Mr. Jay's Adler, 9st 9lbs (Mr. Riddle) 3

On getting away Jim Crack was first and Tocsin last. Tocsin, however, got level with Jim Crack, and at the half-mile post was a little ahead. He increased his lead and won by two lengths. Adler was a bad third. Time, 2min. 13sec.

The MAFFOOS' RACE; first prize, \$20; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5; for all beaten ponies; weight 10st. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Mr. John Peel's Queensberry, 10st 0lb (Old Man) 1
Messrs. McKie and Gove's Meneji, 10st 0lb (Ah Ping) 2

Mr. Buxey's Tube Rose, 10st 1lb (Monkey) 3
Mr. Hopeful's Amur, 10st 0lb (Oh Sung) 0
Mr. Pogose's Tourist, 10st 0lb (Ching Hai) 0
At the Rock Tube Rose, who started last, had a good lead but fell back a little in the home straight. Meneji and Queensberry getting closer. Nearing the finish Queensberry put on a spurt and won by a length, only a short distance dividing the second and third. Time, 1min. 57sec.
The VISITORS' CUP; presented; for all beaten subscription griffins of this season; placed ponies 7lbs. extra. Entrance \$5 to go to second pony. Half a mile.
Mr. John Peel's Jim Crack, 11st 2lb (Mr. Cruickshank) 1
Mr. Jay's Greif, 10st 12lb (Mr. Master) 2
Mr. Derick-Hunter's Blizzard, 10st 12lb (Mr. Burkill) 3
Mr. Derick-Hunter's Concession, 10st 12lb (Mr. Walwyn) 0
Mr. J. H. Lewis's Reveller, 10st 12lb (Mr. P. A. Cox) 0
Capt. Lambton's Amoy, 10st 12lb (Mr. Jones) 0
Mr. Newcome's Unit, 11st 1lb (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. R. Gordon's Athos, 10st 9lb (Mr. Owen) 0
Greif had the best of the start, Blizzard and Jim Crack following. Moller was thrown by Unit but was not seriously hurt. Unit ran round the course after the other ponies, and finally got into the road and ran across the Hongkong Football Club Ground. The race was between Jim Crack and Greif, the former winning by a head, Blizzard being a good third. Time, 1 min. 24 sec.

SALT OF RACE PONIES.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, on 28th February sold by public auction, outside the City Hall, the following race ponies and hacks:—

Name of pony.	Starting bid.	Sold at.
Que n's Gardens...	\$ 20	\$ 25
Straightaway (Winner "The Lucky Cup")	25	65
Cream pony, hack	20	50
Black pony, hack	35	150
Yarmouth Bloater, white	25	45
Amur (Winner "Pagoda Cup" S'ghai)	30	110
Obi (Winner "Wild Rose Cup")	100	155
Greif	50	105
Adler	50	75
Strathmist	50	115
Strathdoon	50	80
Red Rag	50	65
Variety (Winner "Nil Desperandum Stakes")	50	105
Traveller (Winner "John Peel" Steeplechase)	100	310
Minstrel	50	95
Bawbee	50	65
Centipede	50	—
Montebello (Winner "Consolation Stakes")	100	105
Athos	75	105
Queensberry (Winner "Mafoos" Race)	75	155
Grasshopper	200	250
Jim Crack (Winner "Visitors' Cup")	75	125
Jim Crow (Winner "Civil Service" Cup)	75	155
The Wizard	100	195
Reveller	40	65
Waggles	25	45
Hector	25	55
Ultimatum (Winner "Valley" Stakes)	200	360
Concession	50	115
Blizzard	50	85
Mainstay	75	315
Fortunatus	50	95
Grey Griffin	10	15
Wood Rose	50	150
Tourist	50	85
Tube Rose	50	155
Silver Spray	60	145
Woodcock	50	55
Grey Griffin	10	45
Mulatto	10	50
Wildfire	50	65
Silver Bell	25	40

Dun pony, hack	10	15
Chestnut Griffin	10	20
The Prince	75	170
(Winner "Gymkhana" Stakes)		
Pat O'Hara, hack	10	15
Starling, polo pony	15	60
Banker, polo pony	25	30
The Ute	100	280
(Winner "Wong-nei-chong" Stakes)		
Earl Marshall	75	135
Grey Polo pony	10	15
Mullet, polo pony	20	50
Black pony, hack	15	35
Grey pony	10	15
Silver Link, polo pony	20	25
Bay pony	10	80

THEFT OF JEWELLERY BY HOUSE COOLIES.

On Saturday morning two house coolies named Chung Wa and Chung Fu were charged at the Magistracy with stealing jewellery from the house of Mr. G. R. Stevens, of Edenhall, Lower Richmond Road. Mr. Gedge appeared for the prosecution.

Mrs. Stevens said—First defendant came into my employ on the 23rd inst. at 10.30 a.m. as house coolie. After about 11 a.m. I did not see him. Second defendant entered my service on the 19th October as house coolie. I discharged him on the 2nd inst. at 8.30 a.m. Early on the 2nd of February I heard a dog in the house growling and barking. I got up and told the dog to lie down. I then heard a venetian shut. I called my two sons. They went downstairs and I followed. I found a pane of glass in the sitting room window cut out. The venetian door was wide open. The back entrance to the hall was also open. The window could not be opened from the outside, as the typhoon bars were up. I then discharged second defendant. I was without a house coolie until the 23rd inst. On that day first defendant applied for the place. I went down with my husband, who had been unwell, to the drawing room. I sat with him till 1 p.m. On the night of the 22nd inst. I took my rings off my fingers on going to bed. I placed them on the ring stand as usual. There were five rings. The rings produced are the same. I estimate their value at over \$800. On the 23rd inst. I forgot to put on my rings. They were still on the ring stand when I went downstairs with my husband. At about 1.40 p.m. the boy asked me about the rings. I went upstairs into my bedroom and found the rings missing. I also discovered that my daughter's bangle had been taken. The bangle was kept in a small box on my daughter's dressing table. The bangle produced is the one. It is worth \$34. On the evening of the 21st inst. about 6 o'clock, I went to my mother's bed-room, and found missing a silver box, a silver spectacle case, and a pair of gold spectacles. I value these articles at about \$35. The Police Sergeant brought all the above-mentioned articles to my house to let me look at them. The handkerchief marked "G. R. S." was also brought. When the boy came to ask me about the rings he told me the coolie was missing.

The No. 1 boy in the employ of Mr. Stevens, said that on the 23rd inst. he was told to show first defendant his work, and he took him into the bed-room. At about one o'clock first defendant came down stairs holding a dust-bin in his hand. He asked where he should put the rubbish and witness replied "over there." He did not see first defendant after that and on going upstairs and seeing that the rings were gone he told his mistress.

Other evidence was given—by Chief Detective Inspector Hanson and others—as to the articles in question being found in possession of defendants, who were discovered in a house in Centre Street.

Defendants were committed to take their trial at the Sessions.

The Nippon Maru had bad weather from Honolulu to Yokohama. From the 9th to the 11th February she experienced heavy W.S.W. to W.N.W. gales with high seas and her engines had to slow down. During that time the bowsprit was carried away and a considerable amount of damage done on deck.

POLO IN SINGAPORE.

A correspondent writes:—Polo in Singapore has long seemed impossible, but now, with the help of the King's Own, the dreams of Polo players have been realized, for two excellent chukkers were played at the Race Course on Tuesday, the 13th February, on an almost full sized ground as smooth as a billiard table and as soft as English turf after an April shower, which through the courtesy of the Golfers the Polo Club has been able to monopolize for two days in the week. The Australians were not quite in the pink of condition, owing to their long sea voyage, but they did credit to their ten days' stick and ball drill and were, contrary to one's general experience of Walers, wonderfully handy and as full of zeal as an English hunter clearing his first fence. One fact, however, remained evident: that they will require plenty of riding and a tight seat; knowledge of the use of the legs and good hands will come to the front and be more appreciated after the next few weeks. The Arabs on which the local sportsmen are mounted are an exceedingly handsome lot. The game was fairly fast and owing to all the players being old hands there was no dangerous riding, in short it was a most successful opening day amply fulfilling the wildest hopes and expectations of those who wished to see the game started. Heartly thanks are due from all Polo players to Mr. Surden and the Committee of the Sporting Club and to Mr. Stringer and the Committee of the Golf Club, who have combined to establish a club which will make Singapore one of the most favourite military stations in the world.

FLUSHING DRAINS AND WATER-ING ROADS WITH SEA WATER.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead writes us under date on 27th Feb.:—Referring to the two questions which, pursuant to notice, I will ask at the meeting of Council to be held this afternoon, may I ask you to publish for general information the accompanying extracts from reports of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Lowestoft in 1893-1894 and from a lecture delivered here in 1897 bearing on the use of sea water for the flushing of sewers, the watering of streets, &c.:—

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT, 1893.

The lesson taught by Ballard's theory, and our own corroboration of it, is a simple one, and it is this: that if we wish to abolish deaths from zymotic diarrhoea, and from cholera, whether English or Asiatic, we must purify our subsoil and its surface water. To do this, there cannot, to my mind, be found a more simple nor yet a more efficacious method than the watering of our streets, the spraying of our slums and alleys, and the sluicing of our drains and sewers, with electrolysed sea-water. For many years past it has been known that passage of an electric current through sea-water would set free a certain amount of chlorine of ozone and of other more complex oxidizing bodies, which convert the sea-water into a powerful disinfecting fluid, and as I am aware that the Council contemplate a scheme of street-watering by sea-water, I take this opportunity of urging upon them the desirability of considering the further advantages which will accrue, if a current of electricity of low voltage be passed through the storage tanks before the sea-water is drawn off for flushing and watering purposes. I may say that this is a modification of M. Hermite's system of the treatment of sewage by electrolysed sea-water, which was found so successful during the autumn of 1893 at Havre and Lorient, both of which towns had suffered severely from cholera during the previous year. The additional cost of plant sufficient to produce the necessary electric current is small, while the increased value of the sea-water for purifying our drains and sewers and destroying the telluric organisms upon which so much sickness depends, is great indeed, and the lavish distribution of so cheap and harmless a disinfecting fluid would do much to check the preventible mortality, especially among the infant population of the Borough. There can be no doubt whatever that the regular ebb and flow of the sea, with its purifying influence upon the

subsoil water, is the principal factor in the causation of the low death-rate, the low zymotic rate, and the entire absence of deaths from zymotic diarrhoea in the E st ward of the Borough.

The additional plant required to complete the scheme as proposed by your Surveyor would consist in the provision of an electrical dynamo worked by a 12 h.p. gas engine at each pumping station, or if preferred at each storage tank, the former being the more economical method as additional labour would thus be obviated and less plant would be required. The entire cost of this additional plant of the size requisite to deal with the quantities of sea water proposed by the Surveyor in his scheme, would, I am informed by M. Hermite's English agents, be about £1,500 if erected at the storage tanks, while the working expenses of the scheme would be little if at all increased, and there is no doubt that a considerable proportion of the £60 or £70 now paid annually by the Sanitary Authority for disinfectants could be obviated by the use of this liquid.

The electrical current generated by the dynamo is passed for about 24 hours through the sea water and by its action certain powerful oxidising bodies are set free in the liquid and when this is added to sewage matter the whole of its organic constituents, whether solid or in solution, are rapidly dissolved and destroyed (oxidised) and the sewage thus rendered inodorous and innocuous.

1894.

The remedy suggested by many for the purification of sewers and the abolition of the nuisance arising from surface gratings is more copious and more systematic flushing with water, and there can be no question that in addition to the cleansing effects of a sudden rush of water along a closed conduit, that water has immense capabilities of absorption of the sewer gases, and where practicable this is undoubtedly an integral part of the duty of every Sanitary Authority, although to judge from the report of Mr. Mansergh, it cannot be relied upon to abolish the nuisance of surface ventilators. I cannot, however, disregard the fact that this flushing is most essential in hot dry weather, and it is just at such times that many towns are put to great straits to secure a sufficiency of water for drinking and domestic purposes, and when we see great cities compelled to cut off their water supply for more than half of every 24 hours, as several did during the drought of last year, it seems hopeless to rely solely upon flushing for the harmlessness of our sewers, since it is obvious that when most needed the system almost invariably breaks down.

There is less excuse in this respect for such towns as are contiguous to the sea, and I have very little doubt that in years to come these towns will value their potable water far too highly to pour it into their closets, and that a separate service of sea-water, which can be had for the pumping, will be utilised for all such purposes. For a town on the sea coast to pay large sums annually for the careful collection of fresh water from sources uncontaminated by sewage, the still more careful filtering of this water through immense filter beds, which are renewed at frequent intervals, and for its subsequent conveyance in closed conduits for several miles, only to discharge it into foul sewers, is to my mind a most strange policy, and I firmly believe that were any sea coast town to undertake to supply all water closets, houses, public urinals, &c., with sea water for flushing purposes, it would prove a sound financial undertaking, would render the condition of the sewers and, *pari passu*, the health of the town, independent of drought or other climatic conditions, and would relieve many a town of the pressing anxieties incident upon the occurrence of a water famine.

Seeing that it is an admitted fact that the sewers of this Borough are most inadequately flushed I would urge upon the Sanitary Authority of giving the scheme of the Surveyor for the pumping and utilization of sea-water their most earnest consideration, for I do not feel justified in recommending the use of such quantities of potable water for the purposes of sewer-flushing as are undoubtedly necessary to secure the desired result. What this quantity should be may be gathered from the fact that at Bournemouth, with a population of 42,000 and a death rate of only 10.09 per

thousand, the Sanitary Authority use as much as 500,000 gallons of sea-water a day during the summer months, for the purposes of sewer flushing and street watering.

EXTRACT FROM A LECTURE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, HONGKONG, 19TH APRIL, 1897.

Salt was also an important disinfectant. It not only acted as a preservative for foodstuffs, but had a prejudicial effect on pathogenic bacteria, and one of his pet schemes for the sanitary improvement of any city within reasonable distance from the sea was the flushing of all the sewers and the watering of all streets and lanes with sea water. Perhaps he would live to see that scheme carried out even in Hongkong, for he was convinced it would be a material benefit to the public health. The preservative and antiseptic qualities of salt had been recognised from the earliest times.

At the close of the lecture Surgeon-Colonel Evatt, referring to the remark made by Dr. Clark as to the flushing of drains with sea water, gave a brief account of the Hermit system, by which free chlorine is liberated from salt water by passing a current of electricity through it and a valuable disinfecting fluid obtained. Shortly before he left England this system was adopted at Netley, with the result that the rats all left the place and everything was delightfully sweet. The Governor of Bombay had recently ordered the adoption of the system at Bombay.

TWO LAND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

Under the above heading a correspondent sends us some remarks in the form of a "communicated" article, which will be found below; as an expression of individual opinion they would have been more appropriately embodied in the ordinary form of a letter. Some comments upon the article will be found in a leading article in another column. Our correspondent writes:—

What's the matter with Mr. Shewan anyhow. Is he playing for a seat on the Board of the Hongkong Land Investment Co? Well, I dare say shareholders would not object to him, as he seems to have ideas of a kind, and if he cannot improve the present Board he certainly could not help it to do worse than it has done. But what extraordinary imaginings consume Mr. Shewan if his expressed utterances are a true index to his mind! He speaks of the Hongkong Land Investment Co's report leaving no room for criticism; he says the Company's record for the last few years has been one of slow and steady progress; and he says the receipts for 1898 are about 6 per cent more than the figures for 1897. Not to mince matters, the only word of truth in all this bombast is that the Company's record is slow; it has not been steady, and the receipts are not 6 per cent more than in 1897; they are only 2½ per cent more, while they are 4½ per cent less than they were in 1896. Is this the pleasing result which allows Mr. Shewan nothing but to offer cordial congratulations and to leave no room for criticism? Rubbish and utter rot! Here are the figures taken from the Hongkong Land Investment Co's own reports, and it is for Mr. Shewan to controvert them or correct his statements:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Interest ...	133,252	100,818	74,047
Rents ...	103,148	127,897	166,717
Commissions ...	7,908	9,145	8,499
Transfer fees ...	308	227	149
	244,616	238,087	249,412
Charges ...	20,880	21,926	23,934
Repairs ...	8,557	12,690	16,827
Advertising ...	245	418	431
Fire Insee. ...	3,464	5,869	6,573
Directors, etc. ...	10,500	10,500	10,600
	43,686	51,403	58,365
Profit ...	200,930	186,684	191,047

Receipts increase \$5,000 in three years and it costs the Company \$15,000 to obtain this increase, so they are really \$10,000 (or to be exact \$9,883) worse off than they were three years ago. It is at least cheering to turn from this spectacle of Chaterian finance to examine how

things are done in the Model Settlement. The Shanghai Land Investment Co. is a progressive Company, as its figures show:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Rents ...	139,448	171,789	201,303
Commissions ...	363	339	676
Transfer fees ...	111	111	88
	139,922	172,239	202,067
Charges ...	11,556	12,729	13,969
Repairs ...	18,822	21,247	32,099
Fire Insee. ...	630	379	88
Advertising ...	3,200	3,200	3,200
Directors, etc. ...	28,016	15,952	18,092
	62,224	53,500	67,448
Profit ...	77,698	118,732	134,619

Receipts have increased £13,000 in three years and it costs the company only £15,000 to obtain this increase, a very different state of things to that shown by the Hongkong Co. On a capital of \$2,000,000 the Shanghai Co. makes \$180,825, or 9 per cent., but with a capital of \$3,750,000 the Hongkong Co. can make only \$191,047, or 1-10th over 5 per cent. And Mr. Shewan with caustic casuistry offers "our cordial congratulations to the management for such a pleasing result!"

In the matter of sales of property the two Companies are not equal. Hongkong sells for a profit of \$91,416. Shanghai for a profit of \$74,189, but while Hongkong has spent \$70,419 of its gain in maintaining dividends, Shanghai has used only \$19,768; the rest has wisely been put to reserve. When this source of income ceases, as cease it must, what is to become of the Hongkong Company? Anyone who looks into the accounts of the two Companies can see at once that the whole fault lies in the management of the Hongkong Company, whatever Mr. Shewan may say about there being no room for criticism.

The accounts of the two Companies are not presented in exactly the same way, as the Shanghai Land Investment Co. still seeks to bury, ostrich fashion, the interest it receives from loans on mortgage, which last year appears to have been £13,204.4. or equal to 8½ per cent. This makes the total revenue of the Shanghai Co. \$312,361 and the cost of collecting it is \$22,892, or 7½ per cent. The total revenue of the Hongkong Co. is \$249,412 and the cost of collecting it \$34,341, or nearly 14 per cent. Words fail to express the meaning of such reckless waste.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

On 27th Feb. at noon the ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, No. 14, Praya Central. Mr. J. H. Lewis presided and there were also present the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Messrs. N. A. Siebs, J. S. Van Buren, C. Beermann, A. Haupt, E. S. Wheeler (Directors) D. Gillies (Chief Manager), T. I. Rose (Secretary), H. Wicking, G. de Champeaux, W. Parfitt, J. M. Michael, C. D. Craddock, W. G. Winterburn, J. Thorburn, and H. M. S. H. Esmail.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your permission, we will take them as read. You were informed at our last half yearly meeting that the returns for the opening part of the past six months were not quite so favourable, but later on our business increased largely and I am now pleased to be able to express the opinion that, taken as a whole, the accounts may be considered as very gratifying. The nett sum available for appropriation stands at \$487,495.79 and, subject to approval, your directors recommend the following distribution being made, viz:—that a dividend for the half year of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 8 per cent., collectively \$250,000, be paid to shareholders; a bonus of \$20,000 to contributing shareholders and a bonus of \$25,000 to the European staff; that \$60,955.94 be written from the value of the Kowloon Docks, \$25,245.10 from the value of the Cosmopolitan Dock, \$5,000 from the steam

launches and to carry forward the balance, \$92,194.75 to the new account; the allotment of our profits in the manner stated will, we trust, be considered satisfactory. You will observe that we have placed nothing to the credit of reserve account on this occasion, but a fair amount has been written from the value of both Kowloon and Cosmopolitan docks and, as already advised, we find our workshops and plant quite inadequate to meet the large increase in our business, so that large sums are now being laid out in reconstruction and new machines of the most improved type; such being the case, we consider the policy of writing down the more expedient in the interest of shareholders. In the month of October last H.M.S. *Powerful* was successfully taken into the Company's No. 1 dock at Kowloon, this being the largest vessel in both tonnage and draft of water that we have ever docked, and I am pleased to say that the operations of docking and undocking were carried through without any hitch or difficulty. It was also the intention of the Commander-in-Chief on the station to have placed H.M.S. *Victorious* in the same dock, but after a careful investigation had been made of the plans of the ship and the width of the dock entrance, it was found that the clearance on either side was so limited that it was with great reluctance we concluded it would be unsafe to attempt docking a vessel of her size. The matter of docking vessels of extreme dimensions has occupied the attention of your directors for some considerable time, because we find it very difficult to provide the necessary accommodation required for many of the larger vessels now trading to the port. With a view, however, to meeting immediate wants we have decided, as you will have observed in the report, to lengthen the Admiralty dock 50 feet. The approximate cost of this extension will be about \$25,000, and I am pleased to inform you that while this work is being carried out the dock will continue to be available for docking purposes. It is of the utmost importance that we should possess every facility for docking the largest merchant vessels, otherwise the accommodation will be provided elsewhere and be the means of bringing keen competition into our business; and as the larger type of vessels are rapidly increasing in number, the time is, we think, approaching when we shall have to recommend to shareholders the necessity for constructing a new dock on the same lines as the Admiralty dock, but having a length of 750 feet on the blocks. At our last half yearly meeting I informed you that our Articles had been sent to a specialist in London for his advice. We have since received his opinion that our Articles, as framed from time to time, have all been in order, but for the sake of simplicity and to avoid possible complication, he thinks it wise to apply to the Supreme Court here to sanction a memorandum and a set of new Articles and to this end your directors have instructed the company's solicitors to take the necessary steps. The London specialist consulted was Mr. Buckley, Q.C., a leading authority on Company Law. Our returns for the months of January and February are most encouraging; the establishments are all full of remunerative work and we may look forward with confidence to another excellent half year. I have very great pleasure in again bringing to your notice our high appreciation of the very valuable and efficient services rendered by the staff; to their zeal and ability is due in some measure the continued success and prosperity of the company, and as a token of our recognition of the good work done by them we have recommended a bonus of \$25,000 which we trust will meet with your approval. Before proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts I will be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

No questions being asked the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, in seconding, said—I am glad to see that provision has been made for a bonus to the company's staff. The success of every great concern in Hongkong depends entirely upon the ability and vigilance of the European staff, and I think every shareholder will agree that the Dock Company's staff deserve everything they have got. I think, too, that the shareholders owe a good deal to the directors, for if it had not been for their foresight

in building the Admiralty Dock when they did our dividends of late would not have been as large as they have been. I am glad to learn from you, Mr. Chairman, that the directors propose to construct a new dock at Kowloon which will be capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat. I think the proposal must commend itself to every shareholder. The Chairman also made reference to possible competition. I should like to say a word or two about that. We have had a prosperous half-year, and I think the next half year will be still more so, but there is danger in being too prosperous. We make a target to be shot at, and I think the present price of our shares forms a target sufficiently large to incite any capitalist to have a shot at us. In Australia and elsewhere under similar conditions they go in for what is called "watering the stock." They give the shareholders new scrip free of cost and I think it would be worth the directors' consideration whether they should not adopt some such scheme as that with our shares, as they are altogether too unwieldy at present. I would ask the directors to consider the suggestion.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. PARFITT, seconded by Mr. CHAMPEAUX, Messrs. C. Beermann and E. S. Wheeler were re-elected directors.

Messrs. Thos. Arnold and S. G. Bird were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. CRADDOCK seconded by Mr. Mitchell.

This was all the business.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The thirtieth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., on 1st March. The chair was occupied by the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, and there were also present the Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. J. H. Lewis, S. G. Bird, A. J. Raymond, and C. H. Thompson (Consulting Committee), G. T. Veitch (secretary), A. McConachie, G. C. Anderson, G. H. Potts, R. C. Wilcox, V. A. C. Hawkins, D. C. Campbell, K. A. Chinoy, Ho Fook, J. M. S. Alves, Lo Cheung Shin, Ho Tung, B. Byramjee, J. Goosmann, and J. R. Michael.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, with your permission I propose to take the report as read. Although the result of the 1897 working, as compared with the previous year, shows a diminution of profit to the extent of \$25,000 and we are consequently not in a position to return to shareholders so much dividend, I trust you will agree with me in considering the statement now presented as not an unsatisfactory one. The percentage of charges and commissions on the premium income shows a reduction of 4 per cent., while the amount set aside for bonus to contributing shareholders is considerably less owing to the larger proportion of business being now done on net terms. You will doubtless approve of the appropriation to the reserve fund, which fund I may state is larger than ever in the history of the company, exceeding what it stood at in 1893 when we unfortunately were under the necessity of withdrawing the sum of \$60,000 therefrom. The principle of placing annually to reserve the maximum amount allowed by our Articles of Association will, I hope, continue to have the approval of shareholders. The balance at credit of the 1898 working on 31st December, owing to increased premium and interest, is somewhat larger than the previous year notwithstanding heavier losses. The claims paid as shown in the account are over \$2,000 in excess of 1897, and since then losses to the extent of \$14,600 have been ascertained, but at date we are only in this respect in a worse position than at the corresponding period last year by \$5,500. Our principal losses have been incurred in Shanghai, due it is suspected in many cases to incendiarism, which it is impossible to guard against, and it is a matter of much regret that the native authorities at the northern port appear not to attach the same importance to visiting crimes of this nature with the most severe punishment as in other parts of the world. Gentlemen, I have no further remarks to make, but I shall be

pleased to give any further information which any shareholder may desire before moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

No questions being asked the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. McCONACHIE, in seconding, said—Mr. Chairman, the report you have just submitted must, I think, be considered by all a satisfactory one. It is true the dividend is not quite equal to that of last year, but still it is a very good one, and in addition we must not overlook the fact that you are able to strengthen the reserve fund by \$22,552.24, which in my opinion is a wise policy. The balance carried forward to 1898 account is larger by about \$8,000 than you were able to carry forward to the 1897 account, which considering the bad time Fire Insurance offices have been having is most satisfactory. With these remarks I beg to second the adoption of the report and passing of the accounts.

On the motion of Mr. ANDERSON, seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL, the appointment of Messrs. S. G. Bird and C. H. Thompson on the Consulting Committee was confirmed and Messrs. Chater, Lewis, Raymond, Bird, and Thompson were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. CHINOV, seconded by Mr. R. C. WILCOX, Messrs. F. Henderson and W. Hutton Potts were re-elected auditors.

This was all the business.

CHINA FLOUR MILL CO., LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the China Flour Mill Co., Limited, was held at Shanghai on the 27th February. The report and accounts submitted showed a profit at credit of profit and loss of £1s. 1,659, which was carried forward. The Chairman, Mr. A. McLeod, in the course of his speech said:—It is quite as much a disappointment to the directors as it is to the shareholders that we are not able to present you with a more satisfactory account on the present occasion, but I think there is no need whatsoever of despairing of the final success of the company. We had at the beginning of the year fair prospects. We had established a reputation for our flour in the large market of Vladivostok and we had entered into large contracts on a highly profitable basis. But in the latter end of May we received notice from the Customs that the export of flour to non-treaty ports would be stopped. This was very disappointing and caused the directors much anxiety, having as I have said large contracts for our flour in hand. But on representing matters to the Commissioner of Customs here he granted us permission to ship until the end of June. During the forty-five days of grace the mill worked day and night without stopping, and you will be interested to learn that there was not the slightest hitch among the machinery and we turned out the large quantity of 1,000 bags a day. (Hear, hear.) When we found the northern market was closed to us we had to turn round for another and after considerable trouble and considerable competition I am glad to say we have found a very large market in this place. We have now contracts for all we can possibly produce working day and night and although taken at somewhat low figures we hope to obtain more satisfactory prices in the near future. Another feature was the extremely high price of wheat during last year. The wheat crop was extremely short and prices abnormally high. This year we hope to see lower prices. I think you will be pleased to know that the mill is giving every possible satisfaction and that the machinery is running without the least hitch or trouble. Our flour is also giving every satisfaction and as far as we can see our prospects for the future are very much brighter than they have been during the last nine months.

The N. C. Daily News of the 27th February says:—H.M.S. *Iphigenia* returned from target practice on Saturday afternoon. Shooting was carried on from Thursday to Saturday under favourable conditions and excellent results were obtained, seventy per cent of hits being recorded. At the commencement of the practice a unique incident took place by a shrapnel shell exploding in the target and setting it on fire. The *Iphigenia* will probably leave for Weihai-wei on the 11th March.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

The follow is the report of the directors to the eighth ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders to be held at the offices of the Bank, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, on Saturday, 11th March, at noon:—

To the shareholders.—The National Bank of China, Limited.

Gentlemen.—The Directors have now the pleasure to submit to you the accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

The gross profits, including \$4,523.23 brought forward from last year, are \$197,799.15, which, after deducting all charges amounting to \$136,425.29, leaves the net profit of \$61,373.86.

Instead of paying a dividend, the Directors, as stated last year, propose to place this amount to credit of Capital Reserve Fund, which will then stand at \$170,870.50, leaving only \$1,689.50 to be added to this account to bring it up to the proposed amount of \$175,560.

Mr. Lants and Mr. Kwan Hoi Chuen retire in rotation from the Head Office Board, and Mr. Bultery from the London Committee, and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

The Accounts at the Head Office have been audited by Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. Hutton Potts, and in London by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths and Co., Chartered Accountants.—Your obedient servant.

CHAN KIT SHAN,
(Chairman,

Hongkong, 9th February, 1899.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Capital, 750 fully paid founder's shares of £1 each (at par of 3s.)	5,000.00	
Capital, partly paid, £ 23,624 (at par of 3s.)	2,157,493.32	
Capital reserve fund	109,496.64	
Notes in circulation	464,705.00	
Fixed deposits and current accounts	580,898.12	
Loans payable	290,000.00	
Bills for collection and branch balances	688,404.49	
Drafts, acceptances and endorsements (bills rediscounted)	713,721.17	
Balance of profit and loss account	61,373.86	
	\$5,071,092.60	
ASSETS	\$	c.
Cash on hand and at bankers	407,518.34	
Government securities belonging to the bank	496,544.69	
Bills receivable, loans and advances	2,064,778.85	
Bills for collection receivable and branch balances	2,072,188.39	
Furniture, stationery and stamps	27,667.04	
Interest, &c., accrued	2,895.32	
	\$5,071,092.60	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st DECEMBER, 1898.

Dr.	\$	c.
To charges, directors' fees and salaries	136,425.29	
To balance (to be placed to credit of capital reserve fund)	61,373.86	
	\$197,799.15	
Cr.	\$	c.
By balance brought forward from last year	4,523.23	
By gross earnings for year ending 31st December, 1898	193,275.92	
	\$197,799.15	

CAPITAL RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	\$	c.
To balance on 1st January, 1899	170,870.50	
	\$170,870.50	
Cr.	\$	c.
By balance	109,496.64	
By amount to be transferred from profit and loss account (as above)	61,373.86	
	\$170,870.50	

Dr. Zedelius, of Shanghai, died of pneumonia, after a brief illness, on the night of the 26th February, much regretted by the foreign community of the port.

The steamer *Cowrie* has been formally arrested at Shanghai in a suit brought by the agents of the Indo-China steamers *Esang* and *Suiwo*, arising out of the recent collision, the amount claimed being Tls. 55,000.

THE HONGKONG & PE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifteenth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the general managers on Wednesday, 15th March, at noon:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders the annual statement of accounts made to the 31st December, 1898.

The net profit, including the balance brought forward from last year, amounts to \$93,592.96, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To place to Reserve Fund	\$38,730.00
To pay a dividend of 20 per cent.	50,000.00
To carry forward to next year's account	4,862.96

The year has been a very difficult one owing to the war and political trouble in the Philippines interfering with the supply of hemp, but nevertheless the present result is the best on record.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Gillies, Lewis, Raymond, and Shewan retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and F. Henderson, who are recommended for re-election.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1899.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1898

	\$	c.
Consulting Committee's fee	2,000.00	
Auditors' fee	300.00	
Exchange	76.67	
Written off land, buildings and machinery, as depreciation	25,162.78	
Balance	93,592.96	
	\$21,132.41	
	\$	c.
Balance brought forward from 1897	9,377.31	
Interest and dividends on investments	6,367.76	
Amount transferred from bad & doubtful debts	88.32	
Balance of working account	104,506.02	
	\$121,132.41	

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Capital 5,000 shares at \$50 paid up	250,000.00	
Reserve fund	11,270.00	
Due to General Managers	5,206.12	
Sundry creditors	11,558.68	
Profit and loss	93,592.96	
	\$371,628.76	
ASSETS.	\$	c.
Cost of land, as in last account	40,000.00	
Additional purchase in 1898	30,504.50	
	70,504.50	
Less depreciation	10,504.50	
	60,000.00	
Value of factory, machinery, &c. as in last account	110,000.00	
Additional purchase in 1898	4,658.28	
	114,658.28	
Less depreciation	14,658.28	
	100,000.00	
Value of rope, hemp, &c., in godown	50,578.00	
Value of rope on consignment	34,425.15	
Fire insurance premia, account 1899	880.10	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	23,499.02	
Cash on hand	3,256.65	
Cash at factory	25.00	
Sundry debtors	22,999.54	
Investment in shares of local companies, at cost, viz.:—		
300 shares Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Limited.		
130 shares China Traders Insurance Co., Limited.		
100 shares Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.		
64 shares Yauktze Insurance Association, Limited.		
50 shares Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	76,565.30	
	\$371,628.76	

H.E. Tan, the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, has received a red silk hanging from the Empress Dowager as a token of distinction and reward for his long and arduous services. On it are embroidered in gold the words "longevity" and "happiness."

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Company, Limited, advises us that he has received the following progress report on work done at the Company's mines in Pahang during the month of January:—

JALIS.

August Shaft, Level No. 3.—From prospecting Winze No. 1 the North drive was continued a further distance of 21 feet 6 in. The South drive 2 feet 6 inches, West 4 feet. This drive is to prove another section of ground. 19.5 tons of ore from the above drives milled 4.32 dwts. gold per ton.

Prospecting Winze No. 3.—This was continued to a further depth of 16 feet, making total depth 48 feet, and a drive put out East 15 feet. This was continued in quartz most of the distance worked and the 50.5 tons of quartz won from this gave 2.17 dwts gold per ton.

Prospecting Winze No. 2.—Operations at this point were not continued for January, but the 24 tons won from this during the previous month milled 2.83 dwts gold per ton.

TANKONG.

Shaft.—Slow progress was made with this, only 15 feet having been sunk, making total depth from surface 83 feet.

West drive Level No. 1 was continued a further distance of 24.6 in the lode, making total distance from shaft 96 feet.

South drive Level No 1 was driven 11 feet. The lode at this point is pinched. No ore was milled from this section during the month.

NEW FIND.

The crosscut No 4 was further extended a distance of 10 feet beyond the line of reef when the men were brought back to drive west on the course of reef. This was driven 31 feet 6 inches in a well defined lode, but of low grade.

No 3 was driven adding 7 feet to the total length. The face of this drive is also in nice looking stone but again of low grade.

MANICK.

A new adit level was commenced to connect with shaft. This was driven during the month 92 feet 6 inches. When this drive is connected with the shaft we shall commence stoping in the ore body opened up.

Prospecting between Manick and Tankang has been conducted with encouraging results, one prospecting pit having been sunk 13 feet showing lode.

No ore was milled from this section during the month.

KOLAMPAN.

The drive here was driven 30 feet during the month, but nothing proving of value operations were suspended for the present.

SELANGO.

Owing to the heavy rains work was stopped in the early part of the month. Work will be resumed here shortly.

HADJI.

A new drive was commenced at water level to go in under the lode discovered by the top drives. Beyond this we had men prospecting, but nothing so far of value found.

BINTANG.

Work here also was suspended on account of the rains.

SWAH.

No 1 Drive.—Fairly good progress has been made with this, 55 feet having been driven. We have not met with anything of value at this point yet. It is certainly a place that should be well prospected.

No. 2 Drive.—This also has been extended 55 feet in the course of a leader which at time gives fairly good gold by panning.

GUBAU, MYLUMET, SUNGHIE RUSA,
SUNGHIE SUR.

At these several places in the Bukit Sarong Section prospecting was continued and a fair amount of work done, and small leaders found at North Gubau. Machinery for Gubau shaft has been sent around by river and is now at Batu-Burong waiting for a favourable opportunity to take it to the mines.

MILL.

22 Stamps. These worked 27 days 13 hours.

PANS.		
Part of these only were in condition to be run. (Ore crushed Tons)		
	Amalgam	Bullion
	ozs.	ozs.
Headings	2717	186.55
Jalis No. 1	19.05	4.22
Jalis No. 2	50.05	5.50
Jalis No. 3	24	3.40
Pans	14.15	5.66

2810.10 513.00 205.33

Bullion Assay here
Gold 875.5 fine.....£3 14 4.5
Silver 109.....2.6

£3 14 7.1

CYANIDE WORKS.

These were idle during the month under review.

GENERAL.

Water Power.—Sufficient for all requirements.

Health.—This has been fairly good although we had a few cases of smallpox, but not of a serious nature. Only a few of the natives were laid up.

Roads and Bridges.—Are in fairly good condition.

FOOTBALL.

25TH CO., R.A. V. D. CO., R.W.F.

The last match but one in the second round of the Shield competition was played on the 24th Feb. on the Hongkong Football Club's ground between the 25th Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery and D. Company of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Mr. Browne blew the whistle for the start of the game at 4.45. The Fusiliers setting the ball in motion. They made a combined rush, and got close to the Fusiliers' goal and Hutchinson, in trying to divert the ball into touch, gave a corner, but the kick in was poor indeed. After a little play in the centre of the ground the Fusiliers got close to their opponents' goal again and Hutchinson almost let them in. The Artillery then got away and put the ball into touch close to the goal-line. A strong attack was kept up by the Artillery, but the Fusiliers defended well and relieved, but the Artillery instituted another attack and compelled Steed to knock out. In quick succession Jones and Walsh put in hot shots, but Steed was impregnable. The Fusiliers got away with a rush to the other end, but Kiley sent the ball over the bar. Play, not of a very high order at first, improved a little, and the Fusiliers had a look in experiencing hard lines in not scoring. Stewart, for the Artillery, was prominent later with a good attempt at scoring. Then play became uninteresting, and several of the players gave a poor exhibition of kicking, Shewell especially making miskicks. The Artillery commenced another attack, and Steed was called upon to save again, but he gave a corner. Shewell took the kick and made amends for his previous bad display by putting in a capital centre, which resulted in a goal through Walsh. This spurred the Fusiliers to score, and a hot attack was made, Griffiths netting a goal. Immediately afterwards another bombardment took place and during a scramble around the goal's mouth the ball was put through. Five minutes later half time was called with the Welsh leading by two goals to the Artillery's one.

On restarting the Fusiliers had the best of matters for about ten minutes, and then the Artillery bombarded the Fusiliers' citadel and Mulvery equalised. Through the remainder of this half the Artillery did most of the pressing; but at times the Fusiliers were dangerous. Although several of the players appeared to be blown, the game was still played vigorously, and when time was called both had scored an equal number of goals, so the referee ordered an extra ten minutes each way. The Fusiliers started the ball, but play had been in progress about three minutes only when Robinson did what the Artillery required, and the game ended in favour of them by three goals to two. Mulvery, for the winners, played a capital game.

The teams lined up as follows:

ARTILLERY	FUSILIERS
Goalkeepers	
Jackson	Steed

Backs	
Sullivan	Wilks
Hutchinson	Roberts
Halves	
Shewell	Ryan
Steward	Clark
White	Mealor
Forwards	
Jones	Dawson
Walsh	Griffiths
Mulvery	Mathews
Perigo	Tomlinson
Robinson	Riley

GARRISON V FLEET.

On the Happy Valley a game of Rugby was played between teams from the Garrison and Fleet. The game was fast and open, and a lot of scoring was done, especially by the Fleet players, who won by 4 goals and 1 try to 2 goals, or 23 points to 10.

HONGKONG F.C. V. A. CO., R.W.F.

Great interest was centred in the shield tie played at the Happy Valley on 27th Feb. between the Hongkong F. C. and A Company of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A Company has the reputation of having the best team in the regiment, and it was expected that the match would be a very close one, but Hongkong won easily by three goals to nil. Each team was fully represented; but before time was called the Fusiliers for several minutes played a man short, owing to the referee having to perform the unpleasant task of ordering a player off the ground for deliberately stooping and throwing Mayson a somersault over him. Play from the start was fairly even, although the Fusiliers worked vigorously to score. Then Danby, for Hongkong, did a smart thing in rushing along the touch line and depriving the Fusilier back of the ball and landing it into the net. The game was played at a tremendous pace up to half time, but there was no further score.

For the second half the Hongkong players had the sun at their backs, with a slight decline of the ground in their favour. But for fully a quarter of an hour no scoring was done; the goal keepers on both sides, however, were compelled to handle or kick away occasionally. Hongkong by and by got away on Danby's side and Hancock scored the ball; he gave it to Noble in the centre, and before the Fusiliers were aware of the fact, the ball was safely put into the net. Soon afterwards Lowe, on the opposite wing, got possession. Three or four of the Fusiliers swarmed around him, but he cleverly eluded them all and gave a short centre to Noble, and that player once more did the needful. A few minutes later Bevan purposely sent Mayson head over heels over his back, and Mr. Oliver promptly sent the offender off the field, so that the Fusiliers were at a disadvantage, only having then ten players to depend upon in trying to wipe out a deficit of three goals; but Hongkong left the field with the three goals to its credit against the Fusiliers' none. This match was the last of the second round of the competition.

The teams lined up as follows:

HONGKONG F. C. R. W. F.

Goalkeepers—	
Kew	Rhodes
Backs—	
Anton	Phillips
Pinckney	Bellis
Half-backs—	
Mayson	Jones
Kew	Humphries
Howard	Stone
Forwards—	
Lowe	Demery
Looker	Bevan
Noble	Cpl. Jones
Hancock	Deegan
Danby	Allen

Linesmen:—Messrs. Tuohy (V.R.C. Football Club) and H. Flannagan (R.E. Football Club).

RESULTS OF THE SECOND ROUND IN THE SHIELD COMPETITION.

The second round for the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield resulted as follows:—
H.M.S. Victorious beat E Company, R.W.F., by 4 to 0.
H.M.S. Powerful beat Kowloon by 3 to 0.

R.E. beat D Company, R.W.F. by 4 to 0.
25th Company, Eastern Division, R.A., beat V.R.C. by 1 to 0.
38th Company, Southern Division, R.A., beat H.M.S. Centurion by 4 to 0.
25th Company, Southern Division, R.A., beat B Company, R.W.F., by 3 to 2.
Hongkong Football Club beat A Company, R.W.F., by 3 to 0.
G Company, R.W.F. drew a bye.

DRUMS AND FIFES, R.W.F. V. 25TH CO., R.E.

On the military ground at Happy Valley on 1st March, the drummers and fifers of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers played a game with the 25th Company Engineers, which resulted in a draw of two goals each. The teams were very evenly matched; but if there was any advantage it lay with the Engineers, who seemed to do better passing than the Fusiliers. For several minutes after starting, neither goal was seriously threatened, but eventually Mather got away for the Engineers and centred, and after a little bout round the goal posts Lieutenant Brown sent the ball past the Fusilier's goal-keeper. The Welsh then rallied, and Riley equalised. The game still waged even and the ball travelled to and fro each goal at a rapid pace; but just before the call of half time the Fusiliers' left and inside wing forwards secured the leather and combined in a rush along the touch-line, and the inside player, on getting well down, sent in a strong shot, which looked like going past the goal posts and out of play, but Bolstridge made a big jump and headed the ball into the net—a capital effort. Half-time was then called, the Fusiliers leading by 2 goals to 1.

After the players had partaken of the usual lemon or orange, the second half was started, and the Engineers played extremely well, and were eventually rewarded for their efforts by Lieutenant Brown adding another goal, which made both sides two all. The Fusiliers worked hard to gain the supremacy, but were frustrated in the attempt, mainly through the back play of Thornhill, and the game ended as stated. The afternoon was extremely hot for football, and every man left the field simply bathed in perspiration.

LOYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

EIGHTH CLUB RACE.

This race was sailed on the 19th February in a strong east wind. The course was from the Police Pier, Kowloon, round a mark boat off Lyemun, Kowloon Rock, Meyer's east buoy, and mark boat off Lyemun; 15 miles. The following boats started at 1.15 and 1.30:—
A Class—Active, Maid Marian, Erica, Sybil, Chanticleer, and Bonito; B. Class—Princess, Dart, Payne, and Ladybird.

All the boats were reefed, some double reefed. In the first beat up to Lyemun mark the Maid Marian showed some of her old form and went away from the rest of her class, Erica being second, and Chanticleer a good third. Active was going very well at first, but soon fell behind on the run down to Kowloon Rock. Bonito would have been the better with another 6 inches of draught. The Sybil was quite out of it in such weather and soon fell behind. In the second class Payne made the pace with Ladybird close at hand. The boats kept the same order down to Meyer's buoy, after which Erica gained on and then passed Maid Marian on the latter changing her second jib for her third one. The wind was as much as the boats could stand on the run down, and one boat was seen to give a clean pair of heels to a steam pinnace going in the same direction. The line was crossed at the finish as follows:—

A CLASS.

Erica	4	31	8	10	marks 1st
Maid Marian	4	33	41	4	2nd
Chanticleer	4	34	12	1	3rd
Sybil	4	54	16		

B CLASS.

Payne	5	0	34	10	marks 1st
Ladybird	5	6	45	4	2nd
Dart	5	35	45	1	3rd

The total marks scored to date are:—

A CLASS

Erica	49	Dart	32
Chanticleer	26	Ladybird	23

Sybil	14	Payne	21
Maid Marian ...	9	Princess	13
Bonito	5		
Active	1		
Meteor	1		

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

CHINA, ANGLO-AMERICA, AND CORN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Will you allow me a small space to comment upon the above article? With reference to the scathing remarks upon Chinese officials, I cannot say that I altogether agree with them. The error lies in supposing that they are much worse than others the world over. The truth is that the people are squeezed pretty well as much as they will stand everywhere, and in countries where there is a strong backing force they are perhaps less able to resist oppression than in a country where the Government is weak, as in China. The system of China differs from our own, but the end, I opine, are much the same the world over. India is a fair example of this, and I question very much whether the natives of China are taxed to the same extent as are those of the former country.

But if we are going to grab China, whether for our own benefit or theirs, for goodness sake let us put aside cant, and leave God and Providence out of the question. Mahomet, Genghis, and a host of others have, in all ages, robbed, and slaughtered, and stayed in the name of God and of religion, and it was only the other day that an American Admiral after putting many of his fellow creatures to a horrible death called upon his men to witness that he believed in God Almighty. It seems to me that it would have been more appropriate if he had called upon them to witness that he believed in the Devil. It is high time that we got rid of this remnant of Judaic barbarism, of trying to reconcile our deeds with our creeds when the former clash with the latter, by acknowledging that force rules the world and we take simply because we are the strongest. Rather let us utter the cry of Clovis of old: "What," cried he, as he gazed upon the rich fields beyond the Garonne, "Is it not a shame that villains who profess a different creed to ours should own such lands? Onward! Let us take possession of their land?"—I am, sir, yours truly.

PLAIN TRUTH.

Canton, 23rd February, 1899.

GERMANY AND THE NORTH CHINA RAILWAYS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I note that Germany is likely to obtain the control of the railways in North China and that great opposition is being raised by a certain British section to the accomplishment of this intention of the German Government.

It seems to me that the natural sequence to the course of events (that is to say, Germany marking out North China as her sphere of influence) is that the control of the Northern railways should be left to German enterprise, the British obtaining guarantees, on their part, that no differential rates should be levied on the transport of goods.

British interests are largely involved in railways in North China, but surely some adjustment of those interests to the inevitable control of that portion of the Chinese Empire by Germany can be arrived at. Germany in return for British complaisance to German control there ought to arrange for concessions to Britain elsewhere, say in Africa, where a strip of territory between British Nyassaland and British East Africa is required for the continuation of the railway from South Africa to Egypt. Germany has set her heart on the control of North China and it will prove a far more profitable colony for her than all her others put together. She can well afford to make sacrifices for such a fine prize.

England, on the other hand, should meet German aspirations in this direction in a friendly spirit, and it would be far more sensible for her

to see to it that the Hankow-Peking line was left to British control than to be trying to control railways either in the Russian or German spheres of influence.

BRITISHER.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1899.

THE BARBARITIES PRACTISED ON FATHER VICTORIN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In discussing this shocking case with a Chinaphobe he stated that this was quite an exceptional case and the mob was worked up to religious frenzy and therefore should be excused their action. His excuses do him no credit, but it is the way with these infatuated sinologists. As the public who are little acquainted with China and the ways of the people, may think this is an exceptional case it may be well to disillusion them. I know of similar cases occurring in other parts of China, where portions of the bodies, such as the heart and liver, were sold, and eagerly bought up, as medicine, the medicinal property alleged being the promotion of courage in the eaters of these fit bits, as the eating of portions of a tiger are supposed by these people to confer similar qualities. In the cases I allude to Chinese rebels were the victims.

OLD CHINA HAND.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1899.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "Old China Hand," I am inclined to think that his friend the "Chinaphobe" was probably right. The Chinese are not a bloodthirsty race, and in fact would be much less easily stirred to action than our own under similar conditions. Doubtless the details of the case are horrible enough, though probably exaggerated, as all these things mostly are; but we must not fall into the error of condemning the race because of a few. There are devils in all lands. Even our own glorious civilization produces them. It was only recently that I read of one who was tried in France and confessed to having killed eleven persons within fifteen months. "He killed the victims rapidly, ripped them open, and violated their bodies, or rather the debris, and said he was compelled to commit his horrors by an overpowering influence." And if the accounts of what is going on in Manila just now are only half true we have not much to be proud of and should hesitate before raising too great a hue and cry against our neighbour. The truth is that whether East or West, if you only scratch skind deep you will find the savage, which is ever ready to break forth. But so far as China goes, we have it upon no less an authority than the gifted author of "Chinese Characteristics" that "Human life is safer in a Chinese city than in an American city; safer in Peking than in New York. We believe it to be safer for a foreigner to traverse the interior of China than for a Chinaman to traverse the interior of the United States."—I am, Sir, Yours truly,

ANTI-PREJUDICE.

Canton, 27th February, 1899.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last, you say, in reference to the Germans having permitted a Chinese Custom-house to be established at Kiaoehow, "We cannot but think that Germany has made a mistake," etc., etc. What about the Chinese Custom-house in the Queen's Road, Hongkong? Has not Hongkong also made a mistake? What earthly use is it, in getting ourselves into the belief that black is white? The Government should be asked if this establishment is to be moved back at the same time as the Customs stations. With the usual apologies, etc.—I remain, your obedient servant,

B.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1899.

The Directors of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co. have decided to pay a final dividend of 15 per cent. on account of the crop of 1897, making 40 per cent. for the year, and to put about Tls. 36,000 to reserve.

ACCLIMATISATION OF EUROPEANS IN TROPICAL LANDS.

In a leading article in the *Daily Press* of the 24th February reference was made to the opinions attributed to Dr. Manson on the subject of the acclimatisation of Europeans in the tropics and the contrast between those opinions and the views held by Dr. Manson when he was in Hongkong. We are indebted to a correspondent for a copy of the *Geographical Journal* for December, containing a full report of Dr. Manson's paper read before the Royal Geographical Society and the discussion which followed.

Dr. Manson said:—"In former years, under the influence of early teaching, I shared in the pessimistic opinions then current about tropical colonisation by the white races. In recent years, however, my views on this subject have undergone a complete revolution. This revolution began with the establishment of the germ theory of disease; it gathered force as, one after another, the great disease scourges of mankind, of beasts, and of plants were proved to be caused by living organisms; and it was complete when I had personally convinced myself that Lavarau's immortal discovery of the protozoal germ of malaria was indeed a fact. I now firmly believe in the possibility of tropical colonisation by the white races." Dr. Manson went on to describe at length the germ theory of disease and in the course of his remarks said:—"Most diseases are caused by parasites. Unfortunately, most parasites, when they have got below the surface of the body, whether it be the epidermis covering the body or the epithelium lining the mucous tracts, are safe. We may, to some extent, by drugs and other means, hamper them a little when thus fairly lodged; in no instances, however, can we under such circumstances be sure of killing them outright. But these same parasites, from their very nature and in order that their respective species may keep in existence by spreading from one host to another, must at some time or another leave the human body. Thus it comes about that they have perforce to live for a longer or shorter space in outer nature. During this necessary extra-corporeal state they are exceedingly helpless and eminently vulnerable. Herein lies our opportunity. To kill them then is simply a matter of knowledge and the application of this knowledge—sanitary science and sanitation in fact." He proceeded to illustrate this by the case of elephantiasis, and went on to say: "I wish I could indicate with precision this weak point for the malaria parasite, that germ which, *par excellence*, renders the tropics in many places so deadly, and which is, in fact, the main obstacle to the successful colonisation of the tropics by white races. There are signs, however, that the day of deliverance from this worst curse of mankind is at hand. Fact after fact is coming to light about the malaria germ, and step by step we are approaching that complete knowledge of its life history which alone will enable us to crush out this terrible parasite, or, at all events, to protect ourselves from its attacks."

Sir Harry Johnston said he thought the theory which had been advanced must not be pushed too far, and that though he would be averse to opposing the idea that eventually in tropical countries a European race might take root he thought it would be an inferior race. He referred also to the competition of the natives in the labour market as an obstacle to European colonisation in the tropics and said:—"What we do want is the knowledge of how a limited number of Europeans may rule the tropics, because so inferior are all indigenous tropical races that there scarcely remains a single tropical country which is independent politically or whose independence is not more or less threatened."

An American Ball was given at Kobe on the 22nd February in celebration of Washington's birthday.

All the musicians of the Shanghai Band have resigned owing to a dispute as to the terms of their agreements and the Settlement is in danger of being left with a Bandmaster and Assistant Bandmaster but no Band.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

In view of the telegram stating that the Sultan of Muscat, yielding to the threat of the British Admiral to bombard the town, has cancelled the grant of a coaling station in the Persian Gulf to the French, special interest attaches to the following article which we translate from the *Courrier d'Haiphong* of the 16th February:—

The Sultan of Muscat has ceded to France a port as a coaling station. The Sultanate of Muscat commands the entrance of the Persian Gulf, to the north of the Indian Ocean, and situated at about an equal distance from India and Aden. As England has some trade in these parts a protest must be expected from her Government against the treaty signed by France and the Sultan. In a short time we shall hear the echo of the eagle cries of British statesmen and journals. Our Ministers have only to let them cry and take no notice of their shrieks, with which we have long been familiar. The country in which the ceded port is situated forms a narrow zone along the coast running up into the Persian Gulf to the north of the town of Oman. It is peopled by Arabs, Hindoos, a few Jews, and negroes from the East African coast. It is difficult to fix the exact figure of its population, but that of the capital, Muscat, is estimated by travellers at from fifty to sixty thousand. . . . France, which maintains a consul at Muscat, concluded in 1841, with the independent Sultan of the country, a treaty favourable to our trade throughout his territories. We recall that England formerly tried to obtain a direct route from the Mediterranean to India by the Euphrates Valley and the Persian Gulf, but it collided with Russian influence, which soon supplanted it in those regions. To-morrow we will be installed a short distance from our friends. Will not this be sufficient to induce England to claim rights which have never had any existence except in the imagination of some of her Ministers? No doubt she will invoke the services she rendered at the beginning of the century to the sovereigns of Muscat in their struggles against the surrounding tribes. Let us hope that Ministers will have sufficient energy to make the English understand that there has been enough of Fashoda.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. A. G. Palmer, of the staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai, died on the 20th February, being bitten by a pet dog.

The *China Gazette* of the 21st says:—When some three or four weeks ago Mr. A. G. Palmer was scratched on the finger by his little Maltese terrier, while he was petting it, no one imagined, least of all the victim, that such a terrible termination was to follow so simple a thing. The dog, which he was but keeping temporarily for a friend, however, died within a couple of days, and it was only then that Mr. Palmer and his friends became anyway apprehensive. A number of rabbits were inoculated with virus taken from the dead dog, which was a very tiny creature, no bigger than a good sized rat, and after a short period of incubation the unmistakable symptoms of rabies were developed. Mr. Palmer was thereupon urged to proceed to Japan to undergo the Pasteur treatment, and remembering the failure of the treatment of the Shanghai patients at the Nagasaki Institute last year, Mr. Palmer's medical adviser ordered him to go to the more advanced Pasteur Institute at Tokyo, which is under the direction of the famous Dr. Kitasato. But it apparently was too late or some other explanation may be given for the failure of Pasteur Institutes in Japan to do any good to patients bitten by rabid dogs at Shanghai. The unfortunate victim of this most horrible disease only arrived back in Shanghai by the *Sydney* on Sunday, with no hopes of his recovery and an agonizing and terrible death staring him in the face, and last night he passed away after awful sufferings. Nothing that has occurred of late has given those who know the story of this most promising and genial young fellow's death such a shock as when it became known yesterday that

his case was hopeless. It almost makes one hate the entire canine race to see the dread result of a simple scratch inflicted by some trusted and loved pet upon a caressing hand. Mr. Palmer had not been in Shanghai very long, but leaves many friends who are filled with profound sorrow at his terrible death.

COLLISION AT SHA GHAI.

Shanghai, 24th February.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the Shell Line steamer *Cowrie*, from Hongkong, was steaming to the "deep hole," in charge of a pilot to swing on the last of the flood in order to go alongside of the Company's wharf at Pootung to discharge her cargo of oil, she collided with the Indo-China steamer *Esang* lying at Hunt's Buoy. It appears that the vessel, which was going dead slow, took a sheer and although on starboard helm, would not straighten up; seeing an accident was inevitable, both anchors were let go but the distance was too short to allow of them bringing her up, and the vessel struck the *Esang* on the starboard side just forward of the bridge, her straight stem taking the whole side and denting it fully fifteen inches, besides bursting up the main and 'tween decks some seven feet inwards. The impact was such that nearly everything moveable on the *Esang* and also the *Suiwo*, which, unfortunately, was at the same buoy, was shifted, and a number of Chinese, unconscious of what was impending, were thrown from the stages on which they were working in the *Esang's* main hold, several of them sustaining slight injuries. For the moment quite a panic occurred amongst the Celestials and vigorous cries for sampans were heard. The *Suiwo*, which was to sail for Hankow to-morrow, received considerable damage, some fifty feet of her guard being stove in, also seventeen of the knees supporting the same being broken, and the after mooring-chock torn out of the bulwark by the strain on the wire that held the two vessels together. The *Esang's* damage, which was considerably augmented by having the *Suiwo* alongside and thus lying between two forces, is such that she will have to go into dock, as the injury extends well below the water-line; happily the vessel is built of mild steel, for had the plates broken, instead of a slight leak there is no doubt that she would now be lying at the bottom of the river. Four of her frames are stove in and several stringer plates damaged. It is reckoned that ten plates on her side and six on both the main and 'tween decks will have to be taken out. The *Cowrie*, luckily, managed to swing clear of the several small craft at anchor off the Pootung shore and, on picking up her anchors, steamed to her berth none the worse for the mishap.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

The Governor, who sometime ago gave orders for the purchase of a large quantity of rice from other places to be sold to the poor people at low price, has ordered all the tipaos to make a list of the names of the poor families residing in Honam and Canton so that they may be provided with tickets to buy rice from the Government at cheap rates.

A party of engineers and experts of the Hankow and Canton Railway Syndicate who arrived at Canton the other day went to Ying Pak district on the 22nd February to make a survey there, and the Magistrate of Psing-un district has been instructed to make every preparation for their reception and to issue notices telling the people not to give any trouble.

The employees of the tea houses in Canton are going on strike on account of their request for an increase of wages being refused. They have forbidden all the members of the guild to enter into such services until their request has been complied with, under threat of being put to death.

A big fire broke out in a grocer's shop on the 22nd ultimo in Hing Ling district. Over four hundred houses were burnt to the ground and property to the value of about four hundred thousand dollars was lost. It is said that this is a case of incendiarism, which is so common

nowadays; in fact, hardly a day passes without a report of fire, big or small, in Canton or its surrounding districts.

Copper cash is a little cheaper. A dollar can now be exchanged for nine hundred and fifty cash against eight hundred in the last two months. The Government has strictly prohibited the exportation of cash and the melting of the same by the coppersmiths to make copper ware.

HONGKONG.

There were 3,771 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 132 were Europeans.

We hear that H.E. the Governor intends to make a trip across the new Kowloon territory next week.

It has been decided to hold the V.R.C. athletic sports on the 25th March next at the Happy Valley.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. J. Dyer Ball has been appointed Acting Assistant Registrar-General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages with effect from the 4th February.

The return of the number of cases of communicable disease notified as occurring in the colony last week is as follows:—Enteric fever, two cases, one death; smallpox, five cases, one death. One case of each disease occurred in the harbour.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lowestoft in 1893 and 1894, extracts from whose reports on the use of sea water for flushing drains and watering streets are reproduced in another column, was Dr. F. Clark, now Medical Officer of Health for Hongkong.

On the arrival of the P. M. steamer *China* at Nagasaki from Hongkong, a steerage passenger was reported to be suffering from smallpox. The patient was removed to the isolation ward of the quarantine station at Megami, and the vessel, after being thoroughly disinfected, was permitted to enter the harbour.

We are informed by Messrs. Lutgens, Einemann & Co., General Agents of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Limited, that a telegram has been received from the Manager at the mines as follows:—"Only a small quantity crushed, owing to breakdown in machinery; mostly fines, poorest part pad-dock; 80 tons, 50 oxs., does not include 2 tons rich concentrates. Will recommence immediately."

At a meeting of the members and seat-holders of Union Church held on Tuesday evening a resolution was passed inviting the Rev. G. J. Williams to resume the duties of pastor of the congregation on his return from furlough. Mr. Williams signified his acceptance of the invitation. At a social meeting held after the business meeting Mr. Williams was presented with a cheque for \$3,000, which had been subscribed by the congregation and friends.

The oldest European resident of Hongkong died at the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday afternoon at the age 86 in the person of Mr. Patrick Fitzpatrick O'Toole, who came to the colony in the forties with Mr. Charles May, Superintendent of Police, and remained in the Government service until 1867, when he was pensioned off. After being in business at Hoihow for a few years he returned to the colony again. He enjoyed the best of health up to a few years ago, when he became somewhat feeble minded and had to be taken to the Hospital. He leaves a widow but no children.

Consul-General Wildman is in receipt of a cablegram from Washington informing him that his request that the property of the wealthy Cortes family of Manila, that was confiscated by the Spanish Government, be returned to them has been acceded to. The President of the United States has restored all their family property by proclamation. This act of the President is in the nature of a reward and recognition of the unwavering allegiance of this powerful family to interests of the United States in the Philippines and will no doubt bind to the cause of the United States all the wealthy families of the Islands as against those who have nothing to lose by a disturbed condition of affairs. Don Maximo Cortes, who has been in Washington, is returning to take over his properties in Manila, which are valued at a million and a half of dollars.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1:99	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Feb. 25	813½	—	820	825	700	} 750/750/800/850
Feb. 26	813½	—	820	825	700	
Feb. 27	815	—	817½	827½	700	
Feb. 28	815	—	817½	830	700	
Mar. 1	822½	—	820	835	700	
Mar. 2	820	—	817½	835	700	
Mar. 3	820	—	817½	837½	700	

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 3rd March.—A very fair amount of business has passed through in the superior grades at a rise of \$4 to \$4. Stocks, about 8,000 bales.

Bombay...	15.00 to 16.50 picul.
Karrache	to
Bengal (New), Rangoon, } and Dacca	16.25 to 17.75 picul.
Shanghai and Japanese, ...	20.00 to 21.00 ..
Tungchow and Ningpo.....	20.00 to 21.00 ..
Madras (Best)	to
Sales: 2,500 bales Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca.	

RICE.

HONGKONG, 3rd March.—The demand has slackened and the market is easier. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.70 to 2.75
Round, good quality.....	2.95 to 3.00
Long	3.30 to 3.35
Siam, Field, well cleaned, No. 2 ...	3.10 to 3.15
Garden, No. 1 ...	3.25 to 3.30
White.....	3.70 to 3.75
Fine Cargo	3.95 to 4.00

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 4th March.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARNS AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—50 bales No. 6 at \$68.50, 50 bales No. 8 at \$71, 1,100 bales No. 10 at \$73, 750 bales No. 12 at \$68.50 to \$71.50, 200 bales No. 16 at \$79 to \$86, 350 bales No. 20 at \$82 to \$89. **Japanese Yarn.**—150 bales No. 10 at \$77.75 to \$81.50. **Grey Shirtings.**—400 pieces 8½ lbs. B Joss No. 2 at \$2.96, 1,400 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$1.97½. **White Shirtings.**—250 pieces New Broad at \$2.25, 2,000 pieces 3 Chop at \$1.60, 600 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10, 500 pieces S. M. at \$4.25, 750 pieces D. 70 at \$3.75, 600 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10, 500 pieces Gold Joss at \$3.12½. **T-Cloths.**—300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. G. Dragon at \$2.75, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. G. Pheasant at \$1.95, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Gold Dragon at \$2.75, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. G. Pheasant at \$1.95, 375 pieces 7 lbs. Silver Dragon at \$2.25, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Gold Dragon at \$2.75. **Drills.**—200 pieces 14 lbs. Peacock Chop at \$3.02½, 200 pieces 15 lbs. Two Sword at \$1.30, 200 pieces 15 lbs. Two Sword Chop at \$4.30. **Victoria Lawns.**—10,000 pieces Brown Stag at \$0.65, 2,000 pieces Green Lion at \$1, 2,000 pieces Red Lion at \$0.91. **Bengal Cotton.**—100 bales at \$17.50 bales at \$17.75. **Camlets.**—100 pieces assorted 9 Birds at \$12.30.

SHANGHAI, 25th February.—(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.)—**Piece Goods.**—The is only a comparatively small business to report this week, the dealers being fully occupied arranging for shipment by the first Tientsin steamers. These are expected to leave on the 5th proximo, but although it is said upwards of 50,000 bales Piece goods and Yarn are ready for shipment they may be held back for a few days, shippers here contending that their correspondent in Tientsin will not be ready for them at such an early date. The difficulty in arranging finance may have something to do with this desire to delay the despatch, as the Native Banks do not appear to have got into full swing yet. The advices received from Tientsin seem to be quite satisfactory; the market is bare of Stocks and particularly free from disturbing influences. As usual a large proportion of the shipments will consist of American goods, considerable quantities of which have changed hands during the week amongst the natives, some being resold by the Importers for their account at a good profit, and the market is being searched for more to take the place of a large cargo that will scarcely be here in time. Deliveries have also been heavy this week for Corea, two steamers having cleared with exceptionally full cargoes. The tendency will be now to await advices of the Northern markets before further buying is indulged in to any extent. Some forward business has been done in goods bought to replace sales made in November and December, chiefly 8½-lbs. and 12-lbs Shirtings and T-Cloths. Trade has not been properly resumed yet at Ningpo and the River Ports, which accounts in a great measure for the quietness at the Auctions, there being an absence of orders from those markets. The market for China Cotton in being rushed up by Native speculators who expect to force the Local Mills to buy at exorbitant prices, although not much more than a third of the crop has come to market so far. From all appearances they are not likely to succeed, as the Indian staple is being freely bought at prices that lay it down here

under Tls. 13.00 per picul, some 20,000 bales having been settled in the last few days.

METALS, 27th February.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report).—**Metals.**—01 tons Solers Exp at Tls. 3.50 spot; 400 tons L B. and Australian Lead at Tls. 6.90 to Tls. 7 per picul; 150 tons American Lead at Tls. 6.80 spot; 5 tons W. H. re-melted Spelter at Tls. 11.50 spot; 100 cases Y. M. Sheathing 14/3 at Tls. 26 to Tls. 27 spot; 200 cases Copper Sheathing, 12/30 at Tls. 33 to Tls. 34 spot; 10 tons Old Telegraph Wire at Tls. 2.47½ per picul spot.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 3rd March.—A fair business has been transacted during the week under review. The Settlements passed off satisfactorily, but caused a temporary weakness in a few stocks, notably in Banks.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai changed hands in the early part of the week at 272 and 271 and later (during settlements) at 267, 266, and 264 per cent. prem.; the stock, however, rallied almost immediately and business was transacted at 270 and 271, market closing steady at the latter rate. Nationals remain quiet with small sales at \$20.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Trader continue quiet with sellers at \$63½ and no sales reported. Unions steady at \$230. Cantons have changed hands at \$146. Straits are weak at \$6. North Chinas have been in demand in the North and small local sales have been effected at Tls. 182½ and Tls. 183. Yangtszes remain quiet and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are enquired for at \$295 ex div., but holders refuse to part under \$300. China Fires remain out of favour with a small business at \$90 and \$89, closing at latter rate with sellers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao changed hands over settlements at \$27½, but the ruling rate has been \$28. Indo-Chinas have ruled steady with small sales at \$68 cash, \$69 for April, and at somewhat higher than an equivalent rate for June and July. China Manilas continue steady at \$99 with small sales. Douglasses have ruled in some demand and sales have been effected at \$57½ cash, market closing with further buyers at that rate. China Mutuels unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars changed hands in the early part of the week at \$76 and over settlements at \$175; later, however, on the strength of a proposed dividend (final) of \$2 they rapidly rose almost without sales to \$182½ for cash and to \$184 and \$185 for settlements; market closes firm at \$182½. Luzons have been in demand at \$53½ without inducing sales, but close with sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms continue dull and hard to move; only a few small parcels have changed hands at \$5.75 and at time of closing sellers rule the market at that rate. Charbonnages on rumours of a dividend within measurable distance have improved to \$125 after small sales at \$120 and \$122½. Queen Mines have ruled quiet and weak with sellers at \$8 and but very small sales. Jebebus have changed hands at quotations, also Oliver B's, but Oliver A's continue on offer without finding buyers. Raubs have eased up a little and have been neglected at \$5 and \$60, closing steady at \$6. Great Easterns have ruled dull and neglected with only a small business at \$5.75 and \$5.50.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue strong and in favour; sales have been effected at 314 and 317 ex dividend cash, and at 319 and 320 for Settlements, whilst a demand further forward remains unsatisfied; market closes firm at 318 per cent. prem. Kowloon Wharves remain quiet and out of favour at \$82 with sellers and no sales. Wanchais continue quiet with no change or business to report. New Amoy Docks are enquired for at \$16½, without bringing any shares on the market.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled quiet with small sales and sellers at \$79 and \$78½. Hotels continue in demand and have changed hands at \$77 and \$78, closing steady with a further demand for both cash and time shares. West Points without business close quiet at \$28 cum last call of \$10. Humphreys remain neglected with only a small business at quotation. Kowloon Lands are enquired for at \$18½.

COTTONS.—A small lot of Hongkongs have changed hands at \$85 and more are obtainable at that rate. Ewos have been enquired for at Tls. 70, but no sales reported. In the absence of local business in the other Northern Cotton Mills quotations are taken from the Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Star Ferries have changed hands at \$12.25. Green Islands continue on offer at quotations without leading to business. Electrics have found buyers at \$11 and later at \$12½ for cash and Settlements. Ropes continue steady at \$176 with small sales. The management of the last named Company recommends a dividend of 20 per cent.—\$10. Fenwicks have ruled in good demand and have changed hands in small lots at \$33 and \$33½. China Providents have found small buyers at \$9.10 and \$9.20.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PRICE.	NOTES.
Stocks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai...	125	271 pr. c. prem.
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary	£4	£1, sales
Do. deferred	£1	£5.5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$20
Foun. Shares...	£1	\$20
Hell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$10, sales
China Prov. L. & M...	\$10	\$9.20, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$182½, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 71, sales & b.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 82
Laou Kung Mow...	Tls. 100	Tls. 83
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 400
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 55
Hongkong	\$100	\$85½, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$5
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$34, buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$27
Do. New Issue	\$5	\$28
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$33
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	\$10	\$126
Hongkong Electric ..	\$10	\$12.25, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$180, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$78
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$112, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$82, sellers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$180, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$18, p. ct. prem., =
Insurances—		
Canton.....	\$50	\$146, sales
China Fire	\$20	\$89, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$63½, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$300, ex div. sellers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 184, buyers
Straits	\$20	\$65½, sellers
Union	\$50	\$280, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$120, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$78½, sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$9, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$13, buyers
West Point Building	\$40	\$28, cum call
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$53½, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages.....	Fr. 500	\$125, buyers
Gt. Estn. & O'donian	\$5	\$5.50, sellers
Jebebus	\$5	\$8, buyers
Queens Mines Id. ...	25c.	\$1, sellers
Oliver's Mines, A....	\$5	\$7, sellers
Do. B.....	\$3½	\$5.10
Punjom	\$5	\$5.75, sal. & sellers
Do. Preference.	\$1	\$1.40, sales
Raubs	14s. 10d.	\$61, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$16½, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila...	\$50	\$99, buyers
China Mutual Pref.	£10	\$9, 10s., buyers
Do. Ordinary	£10	\$5, 10s., buyers
Do. Do.	£5	\$3, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$58, buyers
H., Canton and M...	\$15	\$28, sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$68, sellers
Star Ferry	\$7½	\$12.25, sellers
Lebrau Planting Co. ...	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$2	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$10	\$1.50, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37½	\$39½
Wanchai & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$13½, sales

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 27th February.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—Business during the week has been fairly brisk, and improvements in some stocks are to be noted. Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares changed hands locally at 270 per cent.

premium, and a purchase was made, from Hongkong, at 277 per cent. premium for delivery on 31st March. National Bank of China shares changed hands, in Hongkong, at \$20. Marine Insurance.—In Hongkong Unions are offering at \$230, and China Traders at \$64. North-Chinas changed hands here at Tls. 180, 182½, and 18½, the market closing firm at the last rate. Yangtzes were sold at \$120. Canton Insurance shares are offering at \$150. Straits Insurance Co.—Shares were placed at \$7, but they are weak with sellers at the close. Fir Insurance.—Hongkongs were purchased from Hongkong at \$325. China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.—Shares changed hands at \$90. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares were placed, and are offering, in Hongkong, at \$25. Indo-China S. N. shares changed hands at Tls. 48½ cash, Tls. 49½ for the 28th, and Tls. 50½ for April. China Mutual S. N. Ordinary shares are wanted. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares are in strong demand at Tls. 38. China Sugar Refining shares were placed for the 31st March at \$177 and \$178. Mining.—Jebeu Mining and Trading shares were sold to Hongkong at \$7½, and one or two lots of Raub Australian Gold Mining shares at \$67. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in Boyd & Co. were placed at Tls. 195, in S. C. Farnham & Co. at Tls. 167/170, and in Engineering Dock Preference shares at Tls. 100/101. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares have improved to 325 per cent. premium, in Hongkong. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed, and are wanted at Tls. 83. Hongkong Land Investment shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$79½. Industrial.—In Cotton Mill shares: Ewos were sold at Tls. 70 cash, and are wanted; Internationals at Tls. 82/83 cash, and Tls. 85/85½ for March; Mou-kung-mows at Tls. 83 cash and Tls. 85 for March; and Yah Loongs at Tls. 55. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were placed at Tls. 215. Taku Tug and Lighter shares are enquired for. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 67/68½ cash and Tls. 68½ for March. Shanghai-Langkut Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 70 for 31st March. Shanghai Horse Bazaar shares were sold at Tls. 65, and are wanted. Hall and Holtz shares changed hands at \$31½. Loans.—Chinese Imperial E Loan Bonds were sold at Tls. 20. In Debentures business was done. Shanghai Land 6 per cent. at Tls. 101, Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6½ per cent. at Tls. 100½, and Shanghai-Sumatra at par.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 3rd March.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.46
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.49½

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	1.99½
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	47½
Credits, 60 days' sight	48½

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	145½
Bank, on demand	146

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	145½
Bank, on demand	146

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	74

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	5½ % pm.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	1½ % pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	1 % pm.
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Ruying Rate	10.19
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	53.00

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 3rd March.—There has been a fair number of settlements during the past fortnight. From Saigon to this, there has been very little demand, one steamer having been chartered at as low as 12 cents per picul, but at the close the rate is firm at 14 cents per picul for medium sized carriers; to Singapore and Amoy no more tonnage is wanted. From Bangkok to Hongkong, small steamers com-

mand 17½ cents outside and 22½ cents inside the bar. From Java ports to Hongkong, 32½ cents per picul is offered for wet sugar. Japan coal freights are firm at Moji/Hongkong \$2.20 per ton; to Singapore, \$3.40. A sailer has been taken to load at Shanghai and Hongkong for New York, but the rate is private.

There are two vessels in disengaged in port registering 3,729 tons.

The following are the settlements:—
McLaurin—American ship, 1,313 tons, Shanghai and Hongkong to New York, private terms.

Produce—Norwegian steamer, 1,012 tons, Singapore to Shanghai, timber, \$13.00; option Hongkong, \$10.00.

Independent—German steamer, 1,040 tons, Newchwang and Chefoo to two ports in Java; thence to Hongkong, 95 cents per picul.

Marie Jensen—German steamer, 1,771 tons, Hongkong to Swatow, \$1.40 per ton.

Taichong—German steamer, 934 tons, Hongkong to Amoy, \$1.75 per ton.

Tamarind—Norwegian steamer, 885 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, two trips, \$1.40 per ton.

Germania—German steamer, 1,775 tons, Hongkong to Hongkong, two trips, \$1.40 per ton.

Martha—German steamer, 1,580 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$3.40 per ton.

Tyrol—Norwegian steamer, 2,115 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$3.10 per ton.

Benmore—British steamer, 1,935 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.10 per ton.

Tetartos—German steamer, 1,912 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.20 per ton.

Columbia—British steamer, 1,746 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.20 per ton.

Szechuen—British steamer, 1,153 tons, two ports north coast Java, 27½ cents per picul.

Toyo Maru—Japanese steamer, 1,548 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

Dagmar—Norwegian steamer, 921 tons, hence to Iloilo (coal), private terms.

Independent—German steamer, 1,040 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 21 and 16 cents per picul.

Prosper—Norwegian steamer, 78 tons, Bangkok to Hongkong, 17½ and 22½ cents per picul.

Taichow—British steamer, 862 tons, Saigon to Singapore, 17 cents per picul.

Bygdo—Norwegian steamer, 771 tons, Saigon to Singapore, 17 cents per picul.

Oslo—Norwegian steamer, 777 tons, Saigon to Amoy, 23 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.

Quarta—German steamer, 1,145 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,271 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.

Tritos—German steamer, 1,033 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.

Mongkut—British steamer, 859 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.

Michael Jensen—German steamer, 710 tons, monthly, 8 months, \$5.00 per month.

Progress—Norwegian steamer, 69 tons, monthly, 9/3 months, \$1.50 per month.

J. Diederichsen—German steamer, 712 tons, monthly, 1 month, \$5.10 per month.

Swatow—German steamer, 724 tons, monthly, 6 months, \$5.00 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For LONDON.—Glenesk (str.), Coromandel (s.r.).
Hitachi Maru (str.), Glengarry (str.), Vanila (str.).
Antenor (str.), Oopack (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).
For BREMEN.—Bayern (str.).
For MARSEILLES.—Hitachi Maru (s.r.), Sydney (str.), Oopack (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).
For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Suevia (str.).
Wittenberg (str.), Silesia (str.), Nurnery (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Coptic (str.), City of Rio de Janeiro (str.), Nippon Maru (str.), Queen Margaret.
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.).
For VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.—Glenogle (str.).
For PORTLAND, O.—Lennox (str.).
For SAN DIEGO.—Belgian King (str.).
For NEW YORK.—Argyle (str.), Kenmore (str.).
For AUSTRALIA.—Taiyuan (str.), Airlie (str.).
For STRAITS AND BOMBAY.—Peshawar (str.).
For STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.—Lightning (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

February—

ARRIVALS.
25, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.
25, Nanyang, German str., from Taiwanfoo.
25, Quarta, German str., from Saigon.
25, Tartar, British str., from Tacoma.
25, Dardanus, British str., from Shanghai.
25, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.

25, Hongkong, French str., from Hoihow.
25, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
25, Kwongsang, British str., from Chinkiang.
25, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
26, Chowtai, British str., from Bangkok.
26, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
26, Loksang, British str., from Saigon.
26, Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
26, Cormoran, German cruiser, from Swatow.
26, Pronto, German str., from Swatow.
26, Feiching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
26, Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
26, Oceanien, French str., from Marseilles.
26, Else, German str., from Saigon.
27, Hohenzollern, German str., from Y'hama.
27, Marie Jensen, German str., from Saigon.
27, Glenfalloch, British str., from Straits.
27, Mongkut, British str., from Saigon.
27, Chingwo, British str., from Glasgow.
27, Kenmore, British str., from Kobe.
27, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., from Swatow.
27, Sachsen, German str., from Shanghai.
27, Michael Jensen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
27, Canton, British str., from London.
28, Wittenberg, German str., from Hamburg.
28, Omi Maru, Japanese str., from Sydney.
28, Taiwan, British str., from Shanghai.
28, Thales, British str., from Coast Ports.
28, Daphne, German str., from Saigon.
28, Swatow, German str., from Iloilo.
28, Woukoi, British str., from Bangkok.

March—

1, Hinsang, British str., from Samarang.
1, Macbaw, British str., from Bangkok.
1, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
1, Peshawar, British str., from Singapore.
1, Sikh, British str., from Amoy.
1, Moroc, French str., from Saigon.
2, Coromandel, British str., from Shanghai.
2, Denteros, German str., from Saigon.
2, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
2, Hrting, French str., from Haiphong.
2, Progress, German str., from Tournon.
2, Rosetta, British str., from Yokohama.
2, Ladas, British bark, from New York.
2, Oopack, British str., from Shanghai.
2, Prometheus, British str., from Liverpool.
2, Indravelli, British str., from New York.
2, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
2, Feiching, Chinese str., from Canton.
3, Victorious, H.M. battleship, from Practice.
3, Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., from Y'hama.
3, Germania, German str., from Saigon.
3, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.
3, Antenor, British str., from Moji.
3, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.
3, Chittagong, British str., from Saigon.
3, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
3, Chwanshan, British str., from Bangkok.
3, Kong Beng, British str., from Saigon.
3, Simla, British ship, from Cardiff.

February— DEPARTURES.

25, Amigo, German str., for Saigon.
25, Thrumsco, British str., for Diamond Isld.
25, Cheangohew, British str., for Amoy.
25, Loyal, German str., for Hongay.
25, Tetartos, German str., for Moji.
26, Rattler, British gunboat for a cruise.
25, Konoura Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
25, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
25, Knivsberg, German str., for Manila.
25, Dardanus, British str., for Lonlou.
25, Deucalion, British str., for Yokohama.
25, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
26, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
26, Kyoto Maru, Jap. str., for Saigon.
26, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
26, Doric, American str., for Shanghai.
26, Tacoma, American str., for Moji.
26, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
26, Irene, German cruiser, for Amoy.
26, Kilba, Italian cruiser, for Shanghai.
27, Benlarig, British str., for Nagasaki.
27, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
27, Kweiyang, British str., for Tientsin.
27, Formosa, British str., for Amoy.
27, Feiching, Chinese str., for Canton.
27, Oceanien, French str., for Shanghai.
27, Victorious, British battleship, for Practice.
28, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.
28, Oslo, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
28, Chingwo, British str., for Shanghai.
28, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
28, Columbia, Amr. str., for Kobe.
28, Tailes, German str., for Manila.
28, Taiwan, British str., for Canton.
28, Tamarind, Norw. str., for Hongay.

28. Bormida, Italian str., for Bombay.
28. Chelydra, British str., for Calcutta.
28. Algerine, British sloop, for a cruise.

March—

1. Sachsen, German str., for Europe.
1. Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
1. Pronto, German str., for Swatow.
1. Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Swatow.
1. Hsi Ping, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
1. China, German str., for Saigon.
1. Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
1. Martha, German str., for Moji.
1. Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
1. Monterey, Amr. monitor, for Manila.
2. Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
2. Else, German str., for Hoihow.
2. Clio, British str., for Singapore.
2. Kenmore, British str., for New York.
2. Yamaguchi Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
2. Thales, British str., for Swatow.
2. Wuhu, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
2. Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
2. Shini Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
2. Baltimore, Amr. cruiser, for Manila.
2. Lyeemooon, German str., for Canton.
3. Michael Jensen, German str., for Hoihow.
3. Wittenberg, German str., for Yokohama.
3. Retriever, British str., for Honolulu.
3. Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.
3. Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
3. Chowtai, British str., for Bangkok.
3. Sikh, British str., for New York.
3. Omi Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
3. Loksang, British str., for Swatow.
3. Indravelli, British str., for Shanghai.
3. Feiching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
3. Hermes, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tonkin*, for Hongkong from Shanghai, Messrs. R. E. Lewis, Simpson, Gevans, Roberts, Hamilton, H. Fiat, and Silva Netto; from Yokohama, Messrs. Lauri, Payne, Kwong Yee Pong, Han Sung, Ah Chee, Chew Hang, and Fukuchi. For Saigon from Yokohama, Mr. Voisin; from Kobe, Mrs. Kawasaki. For Singapore from Shanghai, Mr. Waters. For Marseilles from Shanghai, Messrs. Minoret, Thalbitzer, H. Kenhedy, and Mauge. Miss Valagussa, Miss Caldorola, Miss Annetta Colombo, Miss Adele Colombo, Miss Ida Colombo, Miss Gorla, Miss Marie Spingar, and Consul Leigh Smith; from Yokohama, Messrs. G. Pereira, Blad, Iditti, and Dourille; from Kobe, Mr. Delourme, Mr. and Mrs. Berne.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Benjamin, Miss M. Benjamin, Mr. Ormiston, Rev. and Mrs. Evelette, Bishop Thornburn, Messrs. Booth, D. Gubby, Miss Gubby, and Miss H. Gubby.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, Mrs. Mozley, Mrs. Tucker and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Poate, Mr. Poate, Capt. Tomiska, Messrs. Ito and Isago, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers, Messrs. A. H. White, C. D. Jones, Irwin Laughlin, Bauld, Duncan, Wilder, and Bailey.

Per *Pronto*, from Swatow, Mr. Diepple.

Per *Kanagawa Maru*, from Singapore, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Penruddocke, Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Bridges.

Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Messrs. Hachlander, E. Brown, McLaughlan, J. F. Saunders, P. Maillon, D. McGowan, A. Hicks, J. C. Tubbs, B. T. Davis, W. C. Kallin, Martenzyi, A. Romero, S. A. Koreyke, J. Whitehead, F. Olves, W. A. Loos, Jose Bagot, Jesus Bagot, Joan Bagot, D. A. Gardener, L. E. Nuyann, E. Camato, E. Carinato, Mr. and Mrs. Sturff and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Freeman and child, Mr. W. Schmidt and child, Mrs. A. MacGadans, Mr. and Mrs. Alonso and 4 children, Sisters A. Hernandez, S. Rementil, E. Lumanoo, Mr. F. A. Blake, Mrs. A. G. Sterling, Mrs. Maud Robinson, Messrs. J. Kear, W. Hononaz, and G. Donovan.

Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong from Aden, Mr. Paul Nalin; from Colombo, Mr. J. H. Yeats, Messrs. John Sinclair, John Lyons, R. Warner, and Berindogua; from Singapore, Messrs. Kousse, A. Harmon, W. H. Devine, Souder Heyde, and J. D. Ross; from Saigon, Messrs. Borelly, J. J. Lillis, Marquez, and Miss Marie Dan. For Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. B. Loup, Rev. Balardelle Derthimy, and Mr. Jules Gantiel; from Port Said, Mr. L. Ermengildo; from Colombo, Messrs. L. Celesture, G. Nem-

baun, Miss Dora Salemon, Messrs. F. A. Aglen, W. O. M. Lang, A. M. Keble, and H. Allen; from Saigon, Mr. G. Mayer. For Nagasaki from Singapore, Mrs. O. Matta, Mrs. Hoimada, Mrs. Okiku; from Saigon, Messrs. Oratie Ococki and S. Matsuda. For Kobe from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Pissot. For Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Lasneur, Mr. Ota Binkitchi; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Colomb and infant, Messrs. R. Major, N. Llinas, and S. Phien; from Singapore, Messrs. Maude, H. Uyeke, and W. F. Morgan; from Saigon, Messrs. Verrons and Yusa.

Per *Hohenzollern*, from Yokohama, Mr. A. S. Arjun, Dr. T. T. Alexander, Mr. L. Gardiner, Dr. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Schurr and children, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. C. G. Kreidner and child, Miss Fugill, Dr. Vestanejk, Mr. N. Kapleon, Miss Sells, Mr. and Mrs. Herman and child, Lieut. Kivilin and Miss Cocksom.

Per *Sachsen*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Messrs. H. Magens and D. Benjamin; for Port Said, Mr. C. E. Rice; for Naples, Mr. and Mrs. Governor Rosendahl and child; for Genoa, Dr. Holderer, Mr. C. Michelan, Rev. E. R. Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. Director Karbe, Misses Hartmann and Soltand; for Southampton, Mrs. F. L. Palm, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kent and Mrs. Menzies.

Per *Canton*, for Hongkong from London, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Major T. J. Prendergast, and Miss Watson; from Singapore, Mr. E. Waterhouse. For Shanghai from London, Mr. and Mrs. Barff and child, and Mr. Anton; from Singapore, Mrs. Spaum and infant.

Per *Thales*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. Ryan, Brockett, Boyer, Shaw, Smith, F. A. Morgan, I.M.C., and Masters Simpson (2).

Per *Omi Maru*, from Sydney, &c., Capt. S. S. Layton, U.S.V., Messrs. G. F. Witton, P. J. Russell, and H. Fligelant, Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, Miss Gemmel, and Mr. Fell.

Per *Macheu*, from Bangkok, &c., Messrs. W. F. Adam, A. Helbing, Herbert Dumaresq, and Isidore Braggiotti.

Per *Hailong*, from Tamsui, &c., Dr. D. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Messrs. C. M. Chim, T. Heng, and P. Edwards.

Per *Rosetta*, from Yokohama, Mrs. Woolley and child, Messrs. E. E. P. Baker, Eddie, Wheeler, Angus Macdonald, A. W. G. Macmillan, and Brown.

Per *Coromandel*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Dr. Macleod, Messrs. W. E. Iveson, A. S. Wood, M. W. Harris Purcell, Rev. and Mrs. Inwood, Messrs. W. Willock, A. B. R. Boundry, R. M. L. I.; for Colombo, Mr. C. Christensen; for Marseilles, Messrs. Frank Souter, R. Adamson, and Master Macleod; for London, Rev. and Mrs. O. M. Jackson, child and infant, Messrs. W. Key, F. E. Shindler, Mr. and Mrs. Cornuack and child, Miss Nilson, and Mr. Bolton.

Per *Lyeemooon*, from Shanghai, Capt. Hogg, Miss Warps, Messrs. van Mol and Biberson.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chingtu*, for Manila, Mrs. McGriff, Captains Hunter and Fleming, Lieut. Laird, Messrs. H. W. Coulter, John Barrett, A. V. Johnson, Evaristo Battle, Evaristo Battle, Jr., Ad. E. Mueller, C. T. Hubges, and P. Fitti; for Port Darwin, Mr. L. B. Treherne; for Brisbane, Mr. G. L. Willoughby; for Sydney, Mr. Justice McIntyre and Mrs. McIntyre, and Mr. McCulloch; for Melbourne, Mr. E. F. Mackay.

Per *Tonkin*, for Saigon, Miss Blum, Mr. Marcesse, Revs. Panis, Poyen, Bros. Samuel and Gabriel; for Singapore, Messrs. A. Biffar, W. D. Jupp, V. P. Elagin, J. Kloppe, D. C. Willkie, M. Tomsen, C. E. Richardson, R. F. Lamert, L. L. Bailey, S. J. Bailey, Mrs. Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Finkelstein; for Colombo, Dr. H. F. Kattenhorn and Mr. A. H. Lolwensstein; for Suez, Mr. T. Wintworth; for Port Said, Mr. R. Regidon; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Merveilleus, Mr. and Mrs. T. Garrey, Mr. and Mrs. P. Villafranca and 2 children, Messrs. A. Herranz, J. F. Erenersins, T. Castilla, B. Bilsa, E. S. Smirk, P. Greet, J. S. Alcobra, Miss Pina, Mrs. Pina and 3 children, Messrs. A. Moreno, A. Pelayo, J. Pelayo, A. Conesa, Mr. and Mrs. D. Uretal and 3 children.

Per *Tacoma*, for Tacoma, Wn., Messrs. P. B. Nelson and G. G. Lewis; for London, Mr. A. Henry; for Yokohama, Mr. H. K. Shumaker.

Per *Oceanien*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, C. F. Newland,

Rev. Elwin and Mrs. Elwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Haskell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kuan, Messrs. P. E. L. Raphael, J. M. d'Almeida, J. R. Xavier, H. Stone, Mrs. A. G. Sterling, Messrs. H. M. Pereira, M. Giovanni, L. M. Ozorio, L. Barera, and F. Tonnoohy; for Nagasaki, Lieut. G. Vignon, Lieut. Comte de Duffort, Lieut. R. Fabry, and Mrs. F. Pulteney; for Kobe, Mr. S. Donnenberg; for Yokohama, Mr. E. Battle and son, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reyes, Messrs. Mayer Schmeer and Loos.

Per *Doric*, for Shanghai, Messrs. G. Wuelheimier, C. J. Ashley, E. Hey, C. S. Poarff, F. Gove, Wilcox, D. W. Crawford, S. Reynell, N. B. Moller, E. A. Probst, Gildemeister, W. A. Cruickshank, Y. Nagano, W. G. Pirie, F. A. Cumings, L. A. Stout, F. V. de Fonseca, F. E. Musgrave, M. Wagner, Rev. J. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Burkill, Capt. A. G. Leinhass, Mr. and Mrs. G. Booth, Mrs. Cushing, Capt. P. P. Pattison, Comdr. Gaunt, Mrs. Gaunt, and Mr. F. Jockum; for Nagasaki, Mr. L. C. Barff; for Kobe, Mr. W. Yatman; for Yokohama, Mr. V. F. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gibbons; for San Francisco, Messrs. P. L. Pratt, Horncastle, R. A. Best, F. H. Huston, W. Walker, J. H. Gillen, S. E. Bgorseth, C. Kennedy, A. Gerher, Mrs. S. Reid, Miss Parsons, Master Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. E. McBurney, Rev. E. W. Thuring, Messrs. W. T. Coughlin, C. L. Merryman, B. J. Thompson, Rev. F. H. Evelezh and Mrs. Eveleth, Messrs. J. Robinson, C. A. Borst, J. Sterling, J. J. Wagstaff, J. Miller, C. L. Mackart, J. T. Freeman, A. Rasmussen, J. J. Murphy, L. Dow, W. Magee, F. Geisking, H. Walsh, J. Lesinsky, W. G. Sterling, M. Grote, F. Hines, F. Hammer, C. J. Coggeshall, Myer, Tiokiam, Roming, Backman, H. Buloh, Schritchfield, Pushmann, and Madebach; for London, Messrs. W. Christy, T. W. Scott, J. R. Sim, Dr. M. R. Phillips, Mr. Jett Scott, Major H. Guise, and Dr. R. B. Goldschmidt; for Paris, Lieut. F. P. Pocto.

Per *Tailee*, for Manila, Messrs. F. Koehl, A. P. French, and F. Lienan.

Per *Sachsen*, from Shanghai for Naples, Capt. Z. S. Rosendahl and Mrs. Rosendahl and child; for Genoa, Dr. Holderer, Mr. C. Michelan, Mr. and Mrs. Karbe, Rev. E. R. Woodmann, Misses Harlmann and Soltad; for Southampton, Miss F. L. Palm, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kent, and Mrs. Menzies. From Yokohama for Genoa, Dr. T. T. Alexander and Dr. Davies, Messrs. C. Hayaskekawa, N. Toryama, and L. Gardiner; for Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Schurr and children. From Kobe for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davidson; for Genoa, Mrs. C. G. Kreldeener and child and Dr. Moduzuki; for Southampton, Miss Fugill. From Nagasaki for Singapore, Mrs. G. Keehitake; for Ismailia, Miss Sells; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Homann and child; for Genoa, Lieut. Kirilin; for London, Miss Cocksom. From Hongkong for Singapore, Mr. Khoe Afon; for Colombo, Mr. N. Westearyk; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. O. Benemann, Coro. Capt. Merten, Mr. R. P. Depple, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dent and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Griffith, Mrs. Kuhne and children, Mrs. Langschwadt and children, Messrs. Th. Vogelgesang and C. J. Vanmiert; for Southampton, Mr. H. C. Sparrow, Miss Rowe, Mrs. Houfe and child, Mrs. T. H. Christie and child, Miss W. Arnold, Messrs. P. Johnston, F. C. Howsagoe, J. Duffen, and H. M. Breiner; for Bremen, Mr. S. M. Syverson. From Manila for Batavia, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. S. Siegert and child, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Streiff and children.

Per *Canton*, for Shanghai from Hongkong, Messrs. Chas. Denby, R. C. Hunt, A. E. Coulter, B. Magor, C. B. Swann, and Dr. Jellison; from London, Mr. R. Launay, Mr. and Mrs. Barff and child, Mr. Anton, and Mrs. Sparrow and child.

Per *Kanagawa Maru*, for Nagasaki, Mr. Hirago, Misses A. Scott and J. Scott, Messrs. J. Rankin and Sugahara, Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Dora Humphreys, and Mr. Rodenhuis.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, Mr. J. M. Inglis, Mrs. Lens Musquzu and child, Mr. S. A. Kortakie, Miss A. Zilberman, Miss Bertha Bloom, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Tucker, Messrs. W. D. Viziana, M. Ferreror, Ng Tin King, H. Weidman, Jarano, and Euliano Santiago.

Printed and Published by D. WARREN SMITH, at 29, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong.